THE

North-China Herald.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China.

H. M.'s Legation, Shanghai, 22nd June, 1860.

E. ST. JOHN NEALE,
Secretary of Legation.

VOL. XVII., No. 841. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8TH, 1866. PRICE, TAELS 15 ₱ ANNUM.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.—Mr. JAMES PEEL's authority to sign my name and firm, ceased on the 8th instant.

E. C. KIRBY.

2fao 583 Yokohama, August, 1866.

NOTICE.—We have commenced business here as *Commission Agents and Merchants*, under the firm of JARVIE, HENDERSON & Co.

JOHN JARVIE.
GEORGE HENDERSON.

37, West George Street,
Glasgow, 25th Jany. 1866.

1f 258

REFERRING to above notice, we have established a branch of our business here, and in Yokohama, Japan, under the style or firm of JOHN JARVIE & Co., which firm Mr. JOHN R. TURNER is duly authorized to sign per procuration.

JARVIE, HENDERSON & CO.

1f 263 Shanghai, 25th August, 1866.

NOTICE.—Mr. AUGUSTUS ALLEN HAYES, Jr., and Mr. ETHAN ALLEN HITCHCOCK, who have hitherto signed our Firm, were admitted partners therein on the 1st instant.

OLYPHANT & Co.

2ac 273 China, 26th July, 1866.

NOTICE.—On and after the 1st of August, 1866, the business of the undersigned will be conducted under the style and firm of J. LIVINGSTON & Co. in which business Mr. WILLIAM FORBES is from that date a partner.

J. LIVINGSTON.

2ac 224 Tientsin, 12th July, 1866.

NOTICE.—The business of Messrs. JOHN FORSTER & Co., Public Tea Inspectors and Commission Agents at this Port, has been transferred to the undersigned, who will continue the same in his own name from and after 1st May next.

EDWARD W. LOVELL,

1f 706 Kiukiang, April 21st, 1866.

NOTICE.—I have this day established myself at this port as *General & Commission Merchant and Public Tea Inspector*, under the style and firm of OVERBECK & Co.

H. OVERBECK.

Hong Name, *Shun Fat* 發順

Office at Messrs. MAERTENS, LATHAM & Co.'s house.

1ac 709 Shanghai, 15th March, 1866.

NOTICE.—I have this day established myself at Hankow as a *General Commission Merchant* under the firm of ALEX. DOWSE & Co.

ALEX. DOWNIE.

1f 699 Hankow, 15th March, 1866.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned begs to announce that he has established himself at this port as *Tea Taster and Inspector*, and all orders confided to his care will receive his best attention.

J. OSBORNE.

1f 246 Shanghai, Sept. 8th, 1864.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned (in the absence of Mr. ALBERT ROBINSON, M. Inst., C. E.) having been appointed Agents for Messrs. RANDOLPH, ELDER & Co., Engineers and Shipbuilders, Glasgow, are prepared to give full particulars concerning the cost of Steamers, Steam Dredging Vessels, Screw Pile Wharves, &c., and to contract for same at home prices.

Plans, models, and specifications of the above can be seen on application.

GLOVER & Co.

1f 434 Shanghai, 18th May, 1864.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents at this Port, Kiukiang, and Hankow for the above Company, and are prepared to accept risks against Fire at each place, on the customary conditions.

For further particulars apply to

GILMAN & Co.

1f 417 Shanghai, 23rd April, 1864.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office up the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one Building with its contents, or to the extent of £40,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.

1f Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are now prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of Shanghai Taels 15,000 on the contents of any one building situated on the British Concession at Tsechuhsien, Tientsin.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.

1f Shanghai, 25th August, 1862.

INSURANCES.

China Fire Insurance Company.

Subscribed Capital Tls. 2,000,000

In 400 Shares, of Taels 5,000 each

Paid up Capital Taels 200,000.

DIRECTORS.

GEORGE TYSON, Esq., (Messrs. Russell & Co.) *Chairman.*

F. PORTER, Esq., (Messrs. Gibb Livingston & Co.)

A. J. HOW, Esq., (Messrs. Johnson & Co.)

F. H. BELL, Esq., (Messrs. W. R. Adamson & Co.)

E. IVESON, Esq., (Messrs. Bower, Hanbury & Co.)

W. PROBST, Esq. (Messrs. WM. PUSTAU & Co.)

AGENCIES are established at the several Ports in China and Japan.

F. E. GWYN,—*Secretary.*

tf 320 Shanghai, 28th Nov., 1865.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £5,000,000 Sterling.

President:

Sir MOSES MONTEFIORE, Bart., F.R.S.

Board of Direction:

JAMES ALEXANDER, Esq., (Alexander, Fletcher & Co.)

C. J. BARNETT, Esq., (Barnett, Hoare, Barnett & Co.)

G. H. BARNETT, Esq., Glympton Park, Woodstock.

BENJAMIN COHEN, Esq., New Court.

JAMES FLETCHER, Esq., (Alexander, Fletcher & Co.)

WILLIAM GLADSTONE, Esq., (Thomson, Bonar & Co.)

G. J. GOSCHEN, Esq., M.P., for the City of London, (Frühling & Goschen.)

SAMUEL GURNEY, Esq., M.P. for Penryn and Falmouth.

JAMES HELME, Esq., Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.

SAMPSON LUCAS, Esq., (Lucas, Micholls & Co.)

ELLIOT MACNAGHTEN, Esq., Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.

THOMAS MASTERMAN, Esq., Collingwood House, Brighton.

J. M. MONTEFIORE, Esq., Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.

Sir ANTHONY DE ROTHSCHILD, M.P., for the City of London.

THOMAS C. SMITH, Esq., 23, Oxford Square, Hyde Park.

ASSURANCES on buildings and contents, accepted at lowest current rates. Losses promptly and liberally settled.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., *Agents in China.*

tf 437 Shanghai, 20th May, 1864.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at this Port for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against Marine Risks at the Current Rates of Premium.

DOW & Co.

31dc-66 324 Shanghai, 1st January, 1864.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* London, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, and Batavia.

TURNER & Co.

tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1867.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000,—on one risk, as under:

1,—On Buildings or on their contents.

2,—On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.

tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies of Insurance on any one Building with its contents, to the extent of £5,000.

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.

tf 619 Shanghai, 10th July, 1865.

NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned, as Agents for the above Company, accept Risks on produce shipped from this Port to Shanghai, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow and Hongkong.

MAITLAND, BUSH & Co.

Hong name—Wha-hee.

tf 370 Newchwang, January 1864.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING INCOME—SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS PER ANNUM.

TRUSTEES:

JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq. | JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.
CHARLES TURNER, Esq., *Chairman.*
RALPH BROCKLEBANK, Esq., *Deputy Chairman.*

THE Company is now prepared to grant Policies to the extent of £15,000 on any one Building of European construction or its contents, and to accept Chinese risks to the extent of £8,000 in any locality within the Settlement.

Premiums are payable in approved drafts at 30 days sight (favor of PERCY M. DOVE, Esq.)

BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.

tf 295 Shanghai, 21st Nov., 1863.

THE LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.

JAMES HARTLEY & Co., *Managers.*

ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at Nagasaki for the above office are prepared to accept risks by first class steamers.

GLOVER & Co.

8jy-67 466 Nagasaki, 1st July, 1864.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored thereon.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

AUSTRALASIAN FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(Liability Limited.)

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Shanghai for this Company, are now prepared to issue Policies on Marine Risks only, on the usual terms.

Losses can be made payable in Shanghai Hongkong, Calcutta, Melbourne, or London.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 308 Shanghai, 4th December, 1863.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company at Shanghai and Hankow, are prepared to grant policies against fire on the usual terms on any one building or its contents, as also on blocks of Chinese buildings.

For terms apply to

TRAUTMANN & Co.

11fe-67 442 Shanghai, 2nd June, 1864.

NOTICE.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned is authorized to grant Policies against Fire on Buildings or their Contents to the extent of £20,000 at this Port, Hankow, Kiukiang and Tientsin.

C. RYLEY

31dc-66 325 Shanghai, 14th Feb., 1866.

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £1,259,760 STG.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances against Fire to the extent of £10,000 Stg. on any one Building, or on its contents.

For Terms, &c., apply to

TURNER & Co.

tf Shanghai, 3rd February, 1862.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned have been authorized to Grant POLICIES against Fire on Buildings owned by Europeans and in the occupation of Chinese, provided such buildings are of first class construction and situated in the Foreign Settlement.

TURNER & Co.

tf Shanghai, 9th April, 1862.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Cordial of the Benedictine Monk of the Abbey of Fecamp.

THIS Liqueur which dates from 1510, is Tonic, Anti-apoplectic, Digestive, and of an exquisite flavour. The Salutary Plants of which it is composed are gathered on the Cliffs of Normandy, they possess all the vivifying emanations of the Northern Sea, and compose one of the best Cordials and one of the most efficacious preservatives against epidemic diseases.

Latterly the French Medical men have almost unanimously prescribed it for patients who by their gastric tendency were more subject to attacks of FEVER AND CHOLERA. May be had of

A. Logrand Aîne, at Fecamp.

HOUSE IN PARIS.—No. 19, RUE VIVIENNE.

This Liqueur may be found all over the World at the Principal Wine and Spirit Merchants, Pharmaceutists, Confectioners, Grocers, and Dealers in Provisions in General, &c.

27ja 689 January 27th, 1866.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JULIUS BERNARD,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
AND
AVERAGE STATER.
Office
REAR OF FRENCH DISPENSARY,
Adjoining Messrs. REMI SCHMIDT & Co.'s premises,
FRENCH BUND.

tf 723 Shanghai, 9th June, 1866.

IN CHANCERY.

In the matter of the COMPANIES *Act* 1862,
and
In the matter of the COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST.

THE Creditors of the above named Company are required, on or before the 10th day of November 1866, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims and the names and addresses of their Solicitors if any, to Mr. WILLIAM HOPKINS HOLTLAND, the Official Liquidator of the said Corporation, at his offices situate No. 13, Gresham Street, in the City of London, and it so required by notice in writing from the said Official Liquidator, are by their solicitors to come in and prove their said debts or claims at the Chambers of the Master of the Rolls at Rolls Yard Chancery Lane, in the County of Middlesex, at such time as shall be specified in such Notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Monday the 3rd December 1866, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon at the said Chambers, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating on the debts and claims.

Dated this 6th day of June, 1866.

E. B. CHURCH,
Chief Clerk.
FRESHFIELD & NEWMAN,
5, Bank Buildings, London.
Solicitors for the Official Liquidator.

tf 292 July 28th, 1866.

ENGLISH GARDENS IN THE EAST.

THE Fourth season has now confirmed the complete success of Mr. CHRISTY's Cases for conveying Fruit Trees, Vines, Plants, Flowering Shrubs, and Seeds, to the East, when shipped in the holds of steamers like ordinary Case Goods. Mr. John Waterer, Junr., the American Nursery, Bagshot, Surrey, or Mr. Christy, 28, Pall Mall, London, are prepared to execute orders for gentlemen in the East, and beg to call attention to the list of prices and conditions, Fruit Trees, including Pears, Apples, Plums Currants, Gooseberries, Peaches, Nectarines, Apricots, Cherries, and Quinces, Per Case, 10 Guineas.

20 FRUIT TREES, with ten vines, per case 14 Guineas.
ROSES of the best kinds, per case 15 Guineas.
RHODODENDRONS, and AZALEAS, &c., per case 15 Guineas.
GARDEN SEEDS, (various), per case 5 Guineas upwards.

The number depends on the size of the roots; the cases average 30 plants each.

All the above prices include freight, insurance, and all charges to any port where the P. & O. steamers call. The season for shipment commences about September, and ends in January. All orders must be accompanied by a remittance or orders for payment. The name of the agent at the port of arrival must be furnished to prevent delay in forwarding. Orders are received and transmitted by Messrs. REES GLANMOUR & Co., Chapel Place, Poultry, London.

31de 726 30th June, 1866.

TO IMPORTERS.

THE UNDERSIGNED beg to remind Importers of Wearing Apparel and Boots and Shoes, of the many advantages which their long experience as Manufacturers and Shippers, their vast resources, and their intimate knowledge of the requirements of Foreign and Colonial Markets enable them to offer.

Assorted Sample Cases forwarded on receipt of remittance, or order on London Agent.

E. Moses and Son,

CORNER OF MINORIES AND ALDGATE, LONDON.

20oc 290 July 28th, 1866.

WELLINGTON
KNIFE POLISH.

SURPASSES ALL OTHER ARTICLES FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING CUTLERY, ETC.

JOHN OAKEY & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF
Emery, Black Lead, Cabinet Glass Paper, Emery and Glass Cloth,
INDIA RUBBER KNIFE-BOARDS,
Silversmiths' Soap
For Cleaning and Polishing Silver, Electro Plate, Plate Glass, &c.
SCOTCH, FRENCH, LONDON RUSSIAN, AND OTHER GLUES.

WELLINGTON MILLS,
Blackfriars Road, London, S.

20jy-67 689 May 19th, 1866.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA

Is the great remedy for
ACIDITY OF STOMACH, HEADACHE, HEARTBURN, INDIGESTION, SOUR ERUCTATIONS & BILIOUS AFFECTIONS.
It is the Physician's cure for

GOUT,

RHEUMATIC GOUT, GRAVEL, and other complains of the Bladder, and in cases of

Fever and Feverish Irritability of the Skin

it produces grateful cooling effects. As a safe and gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and for the sickness of Pregnancy, Dinneford's Magnesia is indispensable, and when taken with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup forms

A Delightful Effervescing Saline and Aperient.

Prepared by
DINNEFORD & Co.
Chemists, London,
And Sold by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

CAUTION.—Ask for *Dinneford's Magnesia*, and see that
"Dinneford & Co." is on every Bottle and Label.

A. S. WATSON,—*Agent, Hongkong.*

23dc-66 669 December 23rd, 1865.

TELEGRAMS TO EUROPE PER INDO-EUROPEAN, MALTA AND ALEXANDRIA AND MALTA AND TRIESTE LINES.

THE Undersigned beg to tender their services for receipt or transmission of Telegrams by the above lines.

J. GIBSON THOMSON & Co
Agents for Reuter's Telegram Company, (Limited)

Point de Galle, Ceylon, sept 18 21st, 1865.

tf 650

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS'

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE AND APPLICABLE TO Every variety of DISH.

Extract of a Letter from a medical gentleman at Madras to his brother at Worcester May, 1851.

"Tell Lea and Perrins that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome sauce that is made"

CAUTION.

LEA AND PERRINS

Beg to caution the Public against spurious imitations of their celebrated

Worcestershire Sauce.

L. & P. have discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with Spurious IMITATIONS, the labels closely resembling those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the name of L. and P. *forged.*

L. and P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world, to advise them of any infringement of their rights.

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE

*** Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs Crosse and Blackwell; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London; &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

31dc-66 672 December 23rd, 1865.

NEW "VICTORIA" DYES.

JUDSON'S
Victoria Violet and
VICTORIA ROSE
MAGENTA.

Trade Mark:
"A. PEACOCK"

Packed in
1 lb. Tins at 16s. per lb.
2 oz., Bottles 1s. 3d. per oz.
1 oz. " 1s. 6d. "

These Dyes are in FINE POWDER—dissolve thoroughly in warm water in the space of one minute—give instantaneously without any other admixture; suitable for Cotton, Wool or Silk, Feathers, Fibres, Ivory, Hair, &c., &c.

The brilliancy of these dyes is unsurpassed, while their solubility is guaranteed, and they are warranted not to *spot.*

DANIEL JUDSON & SON,
LONDON.

Order Judson's Victoria Dyes through any Merchant in England.

14oc-66 651 July 14th, 1866.

TUPPER & Co.,

Manufacturers of
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON IRON ROOFING, SHEDS, BUILDINGS, CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, &c., &c.

61 A, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

23dc-66 671 December 23rd, 1865.

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Miscellaneous Intelligence.

NOTICE.—TRINITY CHURCH.—DIVINE SERVICE is celebrated every Sunday at 11 A.M. and 6 P.M. Holy Communion is administered on the first Sunday of every month.

Persons not holding Pews are at liberty to occupy any seats they may find vacant when the reading of "The Psalms" is finished.

NOTICE.—DIVINE SERVICE is held every Sunday Evening at 8, in the American Episcopal Chapel, Hong-qua.

NOTICE.—SEAMEN'S CHURCH, SHANGHAI.—DIVINE SERVICE is held in the above Church Every Sunday by the Rev. MORITZ KAUFFMAN, the Chaplain. At half-past 10 o'clock in the Morning, and 4 o'clock in the Afternoon.

NOTICE.—DIVINE SERVICE is held at the Union Chapel (Shantung Road) every Sunday Morning at 11 o'clock, and in the Evening at 6 o'clock, also on Thursday Evening at 6 o'clock.

NOTICE.—HOLY MASS is held in the Roman Catholic Chapel near the French Consulate, every Sunday at 8 and 9 o'clock in the morning, and BENEDICTION at 4 o'clock in the evening.

LATEST DATES.

England,.. (tel.)	Aug. 11	Hankow,.....	Aug. 25
Hongkong,.....	Sept. 4	Nagasaki,.....	„ 17
Tientsin,.....	„ 20	Yokohama,.....	„ 22

Latest dates in England, from China,—

Hongkong,.....	May 25	Received via Marseilles	
Shanghai,.....	„ 17	July 9th.	

OPIUM QUOTATIONS.

For the week ending Sept. 7th, 1866.

Sept.	Malwa. New.—Tls.	Old.—Tls.	Patna. New.—Tls.	Old.—Tls.
1,	645 a 650		475 a 480	
3,	650 a 655		475 a 480	
4,	650		475	
5,	650		475	
6,	650		480	
7,	640 a 650		465 a 470	

BIRTHS.

At Peking, on the 23rd of August, the wife of the Revd. J. S. BURDON, of a Son.

On Thursday the 6th September, at the British Consulate, Shanghai, the wife of J. MARKHAM Esq. H. B. M. Vice-Consul of a Son, still born.

MARRIAGE.

In San Francisco, June 21st, by Rev. H. Goodwin, at Grace Cathedral, Dr. William G. Hay, late U. S. Navy and recently of Shanghai, to Miss Emma Y., youngest daugh ter of the late A. Baldwin Metcalfe, M. D., of Adams county, Mississippi.

DEATHS.

At Nagasaki, on the 20th August, HENRY STURGIS, infant son of H. S. and J. N. GREW. Aged 1 year, 29 days.

At the "Shanghai General Hospital," Sept. 6th 1866. Geo. G. Douglas, late of Rochester, N. M., U. S. A.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—Sept. 8th, "Aden," (Br. str.) Andrews, from Hongkong; "Express," (Br. str.) Whitelaw, from Ningpo; "China," (Ham. str.), Moller, put back.

DEPARTURES.—Sept. 7th, "China," (Ham. str.), Moller, for Hongkong; 8th, "Suwonada," (Am. str.), Jayne, for Hongkong.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.—Per Steamer "Labourdonnais," from Hongkong,—Revd. Fathers Cazeneve, Armbruster, Poirier, Messrs. Schmidz, Martin, Cronic, Forbes, Newton, Blagnier, Griffon, Valagre, G. Grimal, Buisson, Delaplace, A. E. Fauitier. For Yokohama,—Messrs. Vachalde, Berlandier, H. Nutrizio. Per S. S. "Nepaul" from Japan,—Mrs. Hart, Surgeon-Major W. Saunders, Messrs. Myburgh, Hancock, Rennie, Overweg, Simpson, Rocker, Brand, and Woodcock. Per *Swan Neale*, from Hongkong, Messrs. Russell, Heard, and Limby. 2 second class, and 50 Chinese. Per *Kiangtoowe*, from Hankow, —Messrs. Smith, Barnes, and Salter. Per S.S. "Aden" from Hongkong—*For Shanghai*—Mr. & Mrs. Droege, Messrs. Pinti, Wilson, Harvey, Warden, Barnes, Glimmings & servant, and Rodgers. *For Yokohama*—Lieut.-Col. Lovel, Mr. & Mrs. Sandyman, Mr. & Mrs. Knight, Dr. Bernard, Dr. Payne, Mr. Bland, and a female servant for Lady Parkes,

DEPARTED.—Per P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship *Ganges* for Hongkong, Mrs. Jarvis, Dr. P. Pagnieff, Surgeon Major Saunders, Messrs. W. Reed, N. Scarjice, H. Maguire, D. Anderson, W. G. Warren, P. H. Fairley, W. C. Tate, M. Cassumboy, Hucker, Woodcock, J. Higgin, and Geo. Taylor. Per Steamer "Dupleix" for Yokohama,—Messrs. E. Lord, Gilmour, Buchanan, Meynard, and Forbes.

NOTICE.

H. M. S. "*Basilisk*" will leave for Nagasaki to-morrow at Noon, letters will be received on board until 11 A.M.

THE London Mail of the 10th Aug., due in Hongkong on the 20th Sept., and here on the 25th.—It arrived last year on the 25th Sept., per *Granada*.

THE French Mail of Aug. 17th, due in Hongkong on the 28th Sept., and here on the 5th of Oct. It arrived last year on the 9th of Oct., per Str. *Labourdonnais*.

ONE of the P. & O. Co.'s Steamer with Mails &c., for Europe, is appointed to leave on Friday, the 21st instant.

THE publication of the *North-China Herald* commenced at 5.00 P.M.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, SEPT. 8, 1866.

MORALISTS assure us that it is good for any individual at certain seasons to review his conduct and career, and to set apart stated periods wherein he may sum up his actions, and survey the past months or years with patient scrutiny. The advantages of this plan are obvious. He learns when he has gone wrong and when he has acted imprudently. He sees many cases where a different course of action to that he has taken, would have been fraught with beneficial results, and he notices on the other hand certain felicitous occasions when he has behaved himself wisely and well. He thus sees what conduct to pursue in future, and acquires a steadfastness of purpose and a correctness of judgment that, without such halting places for examination and thought, he never would have attained.

Now if this be a right course for the individual, it is also a right course for the members of a public body, and the custom of surveying periodically the action taken by important institutions, is alike agreeable to established usage and to sound common sense. In the British parliament, the delivery of an opitome of the works of the Ministry is the task of the leader of the Opposition at the close of the Session, and when this function is candidly performed, there can be no doubt that all parties are gainers by the critical summary. A year has now passed since THE SUPREME COURT OF CHINA AND JAPAN was established in our midst. Many of our readers recollect the opening of the important tribunal. The meanness of the Court Room, the hastily improvised and insufficient paraphernalia of the officials, and the scanty number of the bar, prevented the scene from striking the eye by its external dignity. To those whose idea of the opening of an Assize was based on the spectacle in the old country, thoughts the reverse of grave were evoked by the hurried ceremonial. The scarlet robed judges, the silk gowned barristers, the full dressed sheriffs and lieutenants of counties, the civic dignitaries in chains and gowns, all were wanting. There was no solemn attendance at a venerable Cathedral, no procession to the Court house. The spectator in fact felt that "the rites" he witnessed were as "mnimed" as those funeral ones which excited the indignation of Laertes in the cemetery of Elsinore. Still the occasion was grave and momentous, and the absence of external parade harmonized with the feelings of the times, and the circumstances of the community. The 4th of September was an important day for Shanghai. The establishment of the Court here settled for ever, definitely and distinctly, the question of the preeminence of this Settlement above the other ports of China—that pre-eminence, in spite of adverse circumstances, is never likely to be seriously imperilled.

Of course, during the months of expectation that preceded the formal opening of the Court, many anxious presages of coming changes had filled men's minds. Rumour, which Shakspeare paints as "full of tongues," had not been silent during the space which intervened between the publication of the Order in Council and the commencement of business by the Judge and his staff. We were of course told that we should see root and branch reforms. We had been, we were informed, for years in an utterly lawless state. Our decisions had been informal, our legal instruments were invalid, our daily life one perpetual violation of Acts of Parliament. We lived in houses to which our right was less than equivocal, we bought and sold land through solicitors, the wording of whose conveyances was superciliously smiled at. We had entered into engagements that we were told in an awful whisper were palpably and hopelessly impotent to bind the contracting parties. These suggestions naturally filled us with alarm. They imparted an additional flavour of unpleasantness to the very bitter cup which we all had to swallow in 1865. Apprehensions of coming disturbance spoilt the enjoyment of our afternoon cigar, and added a yet more poignant sting of anguish to our sufferings in the unhealthy month of August. A year has elapsed, and we ask ourselves in some surprise, "what ground had we for these alarms?" They have most of them proved entirely baseless. We may say emphatically that "all things continue as they were." Our society has been improved by the introduction of a larger professional element, and as far as our Municipal affairs are concerned, our old irregular (?) proceedings have received the sanction and not the censure of the new tribunal.

With the exception of a portentous number of bankruptcies, the work of the new Court has not been heavy. As no living lawyer, including Lord Westbury himself, understands the existing Acts on this subject, it is probable that the Judges here (though they had no special preparation for the work) have administered justice as well as it would have been administered at home. There has been more than one case of manslaughter, but we have been fortunately spared the hideous and demoralizing spectacle of a public execution. The only trials which excited the faintest throb of public excitement were two, in which all parties were alike to blame, and about which "the least said the soonest mended." It thus happens that we really are not yet in a position to judge whether the elaborate Order in Council (for a copy of which in the days of our trepidation we paid a Mexican dollar) was wisely or unwisely drawn up; and as to the one clause, the propriety of which was questioned by *The Times*, viz., the provision allowing a gentleman without legal training who had filled the office of Law Secretary, to be raised to the Assistant Judgeship, we hope many years may elapse before a change necessitates even the ventilation of this critical question. The lesson of a year's experience is the groundlessness of last year's panic, and our feelings to-day recall the conduct of a character in one of the plays of TERENCE. An old gentleman appears upon the scene and observes that he has just got home from an excursion into the country, and that he feels rather nervous about the events which may have occurred in his absence. Being of a philosophic turn of mind, he proceeds to argue that the best way under such circumstances, is to convince yourself of the worst, so that when something less than the worst may be found to have happened, you have the safe satisfaction of thinking that the matter, however bad it may be, is not so bad as you expected. Accordingly he persuades himself on the spot that his wife has eloped, his house taken fire, and so forth; and is prepared therefore to accept it as a genuine piece of relief, when he hears only that his son has got into a scrape with a young lady! In like manner, in regard to the SUPREME COURT, we were perhaps acting philosophically when we schooled ourselves to apprehend reforms transcending the wildest dreams of Bright, enforced with a vigour surpassing the ruthlessness of Draco; and may esteem ourselves happy indeed that the Mountain has brought forth a Mouse, and that it has all ended in a five dollar Registration Fee!

THE discussion now occupying so much of the public attention in Hongkong relative to the proposed Stamp Act, which is threatened to be forced on the colony by the Governor, against the unanimous opposition of the non-official members of the Council, possesses many points of general interest. Closely connected as we are by community of commercial relations with that colony, and considering that the greater number of our mercantile houses here are merely branches of parent establishments in Hongkong, it is not difficult to understand how a question so seriously affecting its trading interests should be regarded with much concern in Shanghai. Both the principle established in the imposition of this tax by the order of the governor, against the votes of all the non-official members of the Legislative Council, as well as the nature of the tax itself, meet with the strongest disapproval of the entire community of Hongkong—a disapproval which it has expressed by public meeting and by a memorial to Sir Richard Macdonell, couched in the strongest terms. That in any colonial dependency of constitutional Britain, a local government should exist at the present day, with the representative element of its legislature so feebly developed as to admit of a legal measure purely affecting local interest being carried out, in direct opposition to the unanimously expressed opinion of the community, is of itself sufficiently anomalous. The structure of the Legislative Council of what is termed a Crown Colony, such as Hongkong, renders this unpalatable contingency only too likely to happen. Subserviency to imperial interests is surely sufficiently provided for, by placing the nomination of the representative members of the legislature in the hands of the governor, without limiting their number to a minority in the Council, and in addition giving the power of *veto* to the government. A Crown Colony is evidently regarded by the mother country as a Colony in leading strings. The advantages of the closer political association with the parent are dearly purchased, if the powers placed in the hands of Her Majesty's Lieutenant are not exercised with a wisdom and discretion which will only permit critical and exceptional circumstances, or absolute necessity, to induce the contemplation or carrying out of measures entirely concerning local, not imperial, interests, against the unanimous voice of the inhabitants who are solely affected by such enactments. As has been so forcibly pointed our in the memorial to which we have referred, the conditions under which the new impost is sought to be levied, are not by any means of a nature to justify the exercise by the Governor of his full powers, against the popular voice. A budget has been satisfactorily passed by the colonial legislature in which, in addition to extraordinary expenditure on account of the mint, there are large items on the estimates for various public works, such as the formation of a new road, declared by some to be both unnecessary and useless. These estimates contemplate an expenditure of more than $100,000 in excess of the anticipated amount of revenue for the year, and in order to meet the excess, the Governor has determind to impose a Stamp Tax. In its operation it is objected to, on account of the tax affecting solely the' European community; further that it will hamper business by increasing charges and impeding its transaction, and again that, if the certain items of expenditure proposed in the budget cannot be deferred, they are of such a nature as to warrant the necessary funds being raised by increase of the direct taxes, pressing equally on the native and European populations. There is no doubt that Hongkong owes the position it holds, as a great emporium of trade, to its being a free port and to the security and economy which freedom from unnecessary interference and impost confers on the commercial interests centred in the colony. It cannot therefore be regarded as a wise or far-seeing policy, that would seek to diminish these facilities by the imposition of an unnecessary tax. The legislative principle, however, involved in the matter, is of more immediate importance. It is unfortunate for the working of its legislature, that Hongkong is so distant from the imperial government, and that its comparative unimportance as a colony, does not bring its affairs so prominently under public notice at home through the press. It is by this means that India, with a legislative council constituted like that of Hongkong, has never presented the legislative enormity with which Hongkong is now threatened. The opinion of the non-official members of the Indian Council, as regards the carrying out of local measures purely affecting the civil interests of the country, are always accepted as the basis of such legislative enactments, and their influence in the Council corresponds with the numbers of their votes. To return to our neighbour, we cannot believe it possible that Sir R. Macdonell can refuse to be influenced by the unanimous and strongly expressed views of his constituents. Even if he did decline to listen to the forcible arguments which have been addressed to him, the Colonial Secretary could hardly sustain him in so unconstitutional and apparently uncalled for a course of action.

Summary of the Week.

THE elections to the French Municipal Council under the new regulations, terminated on Monday, in the election of Messrs. Morel, Dato, Feraron, Millot, Monnier, Whittall, Yates, and Theric. The discussion anent the position of the Shanghai Gas Company has been taken up by Mr. Myburgh, whose letter elicited a reply from Mr. Mitchell which, we imagine, will close the controversy. The result is simply that the legal existence of all so-called companies in Shanghai is impugned. A further endeavour by the Chekeang authorities to extort illegal duties on teas passing down to the port, has been the subject of comment. Some unfired green teas were detained six weeks above Hangchow, and when eventually released had so deteriorated that they were resold to the grower. Sportsmen are beginning to awake after the long monotony of summer. A Cricket Match between England and Scotland is spoken of for this afternoon; snipe-shooting has begun, and we hear of a contemplated expedition to the hills at the back of Hoochow, in search of boar. The steamer *China* ran into a bark at anchor last night, a short distance outside the light ship.

The water has lately been falling rapidly at HANKOW, and the Bund is again dry. M. Dabry, French Consul at this port, has been appointed to act for M. des Roches, H. I. M. Minister at Yokohama, during the latter's absence on leave.

NAGASAKI letters mention several further sales of steamers to the Japanese. The Prince of Higo has purchased the *Fairy* through Messrs. Glover & Co. for $23,000; Messrs Alt & Co. have sold the *Japan* to the Prince of Akee for $110,000, and the Government have bought the *Mercury* from Messrs. Glover & Co. for $30,000. The late gunboat *Kestrel*, belonging to the same firm, is also reported to have been sold to the government, which has chartered the steamer *Hiogo* for Osaka and Yeddo. Dr. Baudain is reported to have gone in her to see the Tycoon, who is believed to be ill. The nibbles made at the *Chusan*, have again resulted in disappointment to the owners, and she left for Yokohama on the 29th, via the Inland Sea. The Japanese Steamer *Yangtze* is now lying at Nagasaki repairing injuries caused by a shell from one of Chosiu's batteries. The *Eagle* has left for the neighbourhood of the war, but the Japanese are said to be disappointed in their purchase. Itaibu exchange has gone up to 317 per $ 100, and no dollars in the market.

HONGKONG has been the scene of another specimen of the vigorous action which the failure of the Agra and Masterman's and Commercial banks has already several times called forth. Just as the last English mail was leaving, the Sheriff went on board and seized, at the instance of the manager of the Oriental Bank, 19 boxes of bar silver, which had been shipped by the Agra Bank—obliging the officers to break cargo for the purpose. Hongkong papers contain a report of a public meeting held in Hongkong to discuss the new Stamp Act, and a copy of a memorial praying its abandonment, which it is proposed to address to the Governor. A meeting has been held of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, at which a dividend of 14 per cent per annum was declared.

WE subjoin the following latest telegrams, brought this morning by the *Ada*.

TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, *July 30th*.—Ratification of Preliminaries of Peace between Austria and Prussia exchanged. Austria agrees to recognise Prussian arrangements as to the future of Germany. Italy consents to five weeks' armistice, subject to unconditional union of Venetia by plebiscitum. Prussian Chambers convened. East Friesland soliciting annexation to Prussia. Cotton Market slightly firmer.

NEW YORK, *August 1st*.—Tennessee has been admitted into the Union. Congress has been adjourned. The Secretary of the Interior has resigned. Factory Cotton steady.

LONDON, *August 2nd, (morning)*.—Truce between Italy and Austria prolonged eight days, pending the reply of Austria to the Italian conditions of the armistice. Gladstone's Church Rate Abolition Bill read a second time. *Rama*, property of Lord Westmoreland, has won the Goodwood Stakes. Cotton Market quiet.

August 3rd, (morning.)—Four weeks' armistice between Italy and Austria. Peace—Unconditional union of Venetia. Total cotton sales of week 70,000 bales, of Surats 40,000 bales. Total imports for week 80,000 bales, of Surats 60,000. Total stock of cotton 900,000 bales, of Surats 360,000 bales.

August 5th.—The liquidators of the Agra Bank have announced payment of a first dividend 5s. on the 17th September. Cholera is decreasing. Liverpool cotton and Manchester markets held firmly.

August 11th.—Bank rate 10 per cent. Bank returns and foreign exchanges better. Gold arriving.

MELBOURNE, *July 27th*.—Telegrams from Sydney state that the Bank of Queensland stopped. A run on the Bank of Otago, but was successfully met.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE TELEGRAM.

LONDON, *7th August*, 1866.
HONGKONG, *3rd September*, 1866.
SHANGHAI, *8th September*, 1866.

Cotton, 9¼d.; Yarn, 18 by 24, 18¼; Tea, steady; Silk, No. 3 Tsatlee, 27; Bar Silver, 60¾; Dollars, 59; American Tea, firm; Bills on London, 158; Do. gold, 147; Rupees, 224; Consols, 87¼.

THE YELLOW RIVER.

THE Yellow River has been a constant source of anxious dread to the Chinese, from the earliest days of their history. Draining an immense tract of country, restrained within its channel by artificial embankments which it has periodically burst, it has been regarded by them with almost equal fear and veneration. To foreigners, the changes in its course and their causes have been a constant source of mystery. Most writers have been content to recognise its existence, or to indicate vaguely the district through which it flows, and to the present day, we rely mainly on native report for the belief that the embouchure indicated on existing maps has ceased to be its actual outlet. A few months ago, two interesting papers were read before the Asiatic Society by Messrs. Martin and Williamson, which appeared to throw some light on the subject. The observations of the latter confirmed an impression which had previously prevailed, that the main stream now discharged itself to the north, instead of to the south, of the Shantung promontory,—into the gulf of Pecheli instead of the Yellow Sea. Mr. Martin corroborated this statement, and explained further that the alteration in channel, to a northerly from the previous southerly course, occurred near 1-fong, on the border of the Honan and Shantung provinces. But native reports which have latterly reached us, tend to envelope the whole matter in as great mystery as before. Mr. Williamson gathered from the natives of the districts through which he travelled, that the bed of the Yellow River indicated in the Jesuit maps, from which our own are chiefly drawn, was now dry; that in reverting to its old channel, it had completely abandoned the province of Kiangsu. But the Chinese assert that the very Hwang-ha has now burst its banks, in a district considerably to the south of the westerly channel indicated by our maps, and has wrought so wide-spread devastation that large numbers of the inhabitants

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—ruined and homeless—have fled southwards to Nanking for relief and shelter. We are fully aware of the propensity of native reports to develope like the proverbial grain of mustard seed, and carefully remove the superincumbent layers of exaggeration from those which reach us. But even in the most wild, a foundation of fact is always discernible. The very superstition in regard to the malformation of chicken, which we noticed a few days ago, had a certain basis. The "finger-bone" existed, though the belief in its superabundance was incorrect. Thus, though the extent of the Loan done may be overrated, we have little doubt as to the actual occurrence of the flood spoken of. The only question is, whether it is attributable to the Yellow River, as the Chinese say, or to an overflow of the lakes which cover so large a surface along the line of the Grand Canal, between Chinkiang and Hwai-ngan. The districts alleged to be flooded, lie nearly midway between Yang-chow—namely Kau-yu to the west, and Pan-ying and Hing-wha to the east, of that water-course. The inhabitants from this neighbourhood, says our informant, their crops being ruined, have flocked to the Viceroy for relief, while some have even reached Shanghai, and been recommended by His Excellency to the charity of the Taotai.

So completely isolated are we from the people among whom we live, that little interest will probably be felt in the event, so far as the sufferers are concerned. But many take an interest in the country, its conformation and resources, who care little for the inhabitants. To these, the flooding of the tract of country we have indicated will be full of interest. It raises a doubt whether the change in course of the Yellow River has been so complete as represented, or whether its alleged re-occupation of the bed of the Ta-tsing, were not only a partial return to its former channel. We wonder much that the desire for change and sport which, every autumn, leads travellers through the well known creeks in the southern portion of this province, and even southward into Chekeang, does not impel them to explore the comparatively virgin ground to the north of the Yangtze, along the line of the grand canal, to Yang-chow and Hwai-ngan. The country promises equal sport, and the prospect of ascertaining more precisely the effect, if not the cause, of the present inundation, would lend additional interest to the trip.

SHANGHAI AMUSEMENTS.

George Eliot, in her recent novel "*Felix Holt*," has a remark which is full of dreary significance for the residents in Shanghai. "One way of getting an idea of our fellow-countrymen's miseries," she says, "is to go and look at their pleasures." The observation of course refers to the scanty enjoyments of the rustic population of England, in 1832-3; but it has an almost unlimited extent of application. It has a force partly melancholy and partly grotesque, when applied to the life of foreigners at the Chinese Ports. For truly, the dispassionate observer who behold, from some watch tower of majestic observation, the sports and pastimes that are open to us in this Model Settlement would ask, in compassionate wonder, what were the *toils* of the men whose sphere of *amusement* was so dreary and so circumscribed? In the summer we have indeed to pass an almost negative existence; at least all that is positive is more or less disagreeable, and the alloviations of our discomfort are not too numerous to be counted on the fingers. In addition to the grave possibilities of the unhealthy months, which cannot fail to depress the spirits, our minor annoyances are sufficiently numerous and sufficiently virulent. We have the painful task of going through heavy daily routine, in an office of which the temperature ranges between 90° and 100°, after a night rendered sleepless by mosquitoes, and with our skin stinging and smarting from prickly heat. We dare not slake our thirst without aggravating the torment, and eating is scarcely more enjoyable, for our dinner tables are laden with viands grievously ill-cooked, and, like the Oxford wines described by Dr. Portman in Pendennis, "exorbitant in price and deleterious in quality." Added to these worries, there is often heavy commercial or financial anxiety, exasperated by the knowledge that, whether we are gaining or losing, our outlay is inevitably the same. And now what are the alleviations of this dismal condition? We have, after Sundown, the ride or drive along the Bubbling Well road, the French road, or the road to Woosung. Of these courses the French road is undeniably the pleasantest, though that to the time honoured Bubbling Well is by far the most popular; as for the drive on the American side of the Soochow Creek, it is commonly fraught with as many perils as the allogorical progress of Bunyan's Pilgrim. Dubious bridges, hair breadth passages betwixt China-houses and muddy creeks, horse-frightening buffaloes, and unsavoury paddy fields annoy the senses or imperil the limbs of the adventurous charioteer. Our other amusements are not numerous. It is too hot for cricket or boating, the ladies will hardly venture to run the risk of sunstroke in order to obtain a victory at Croquet, and therefore billiards alone are left us.

In most places, it is competent to the victim of climate and *ennui* to take refuge in novel reading; but that is not easy in Shanghai; for the Circulating Library is so inadequate to the size and requirements of the place, that the chance of getting a book later in date of publication than "The Pickwick Papers" or Bulwer's "Rienzi," is infinitesimally small. Over and over again, the subscriber sends notes to the Librarian, and the answer is received with stereotyped regularity, "work ordered not in at present;" and then the good man sends you a supposed equivalent. So that there is a probability, if you send for "Lady Audley's Secret," of receiving "Dr. Lardner on Animal Physics," or if you are anxious to read "George Geith" you will probably be presented as a substitute, with "London's Encyclopedia of Cottage Architecture," or a couple of volumes of "Bowring's Jeromy Bentham."

There is really little or no exaggeration in these statements. Our amusements during the summer months are lamentably few. It is too hot to dine out; too hot to interchange those frequent visits which are needful if acquaintanceship is ever to ripen into friendship; too hot to seek for the "thews of Anakim" in the exercises of the gymnasium; too hot to assist at balls, concerts, or theatricals. But we hope that, for one year at least, our miseries may be spoken of in the past tense. Since Monday the 27th, we have had a glorious change in the weather. With the thermometer at 78°, many recreations are possible that were out of the question when it stood at a higher figure, and when, to use a jokelet of Thomas Campbell, it was too far-in-height(Farenheit°)for enjoyment. We are rapidly approaching the time when Paper Hunts will be possible; when the exertions of our admirable corps of amateurs will be called into request to amuse our evenings with parody and pun; and when, last, but not least, the ladies of the settlement will be able to join in those social gatherings which are the most delightful of our recreations, because they remind us most pleasantly of the society of Home. In a month's time, too, we hope that the imprisoned wranglers of the Debating Society will be set free, to amuse us with their oratorical displays, and the grave Council of the Asiatic Society will have prepared papers for our enlightenment about the Middle Kingdom. In fact, though in the months of July and August, we are apt to lose courage and sink into a state of torpor, the first cool weeks of September awaken us to a new existence, and remind us that there are pleasures in life, even on the banks of the tawny Wangpu. The wittiest of men, Sidney Smith, was once asked "if he had not been a remarkable boy?" He replied to his questioner (who was a lady), "Yes, Madam, I was a remarkably fat boy, and I was about to have been sent out as super-cargo to China." Had the most genial of humourists met that odd fate, how many redeeming qualities he would have found in this dull country! It is within the compass of possibility that his sallies of wit would have taken quite a different direction to that into which circumstance threw them, and we should have had a volume of genial suggestions, trenchant sarcasms, and mirth provoking puns, to enliven Chinese settlement life. The wit which found food in the hardships and discomforts of a bleak Yorkshire parish, would not have been barren in the land of Confucius. It is well, then, to remember that health and success are largely owing to a cheerful disposition, and a temper which is ready and willing to make the best of everything. Our past vexations appear slight when we are braced by good resolutions, and have the undeniable blessing of cooler weather.

MIXED COURT.

September 7th.

Eight cases of thieving were disposed of to-day, in four of which—cases of pilfering—the offenders were sentenced to three days imprisonment with hard labour. One man, described on the charge sheet as a loafer, was sentenced to teh days hard labour for burglary; and a servant of Mr. Muirhead's to six days, for stealing a blanket. A washerman was fined $10 for wearing clothes belonging to his employer, Mr. A. White.

SAIGON.

We subjoin an extract from the *Courrier de Saigon*, which speaks of the recent revolt in that colony as effectually quelled. The Cambodians appear to have been driven back to the frontier, and to be distressed for provisions. The return of the *Gurrière* confirms these statements, as she would hardly have left had there not been every prospect of a return of tranquillity.

La situation rassurante de la colonie au lendemain d'une crise qui aurait ébranle des etablissements plus anciens et plus considerables, prouve combien la domination française est deja solidement enracinee dans ces fertiles contrees, au milieu de nos populations, nombreuses si devouees a l'ordre et a la paix.

Les Cambodgiens refoules vers le Nord, sur l'extreme frontiere, sont a cinq journees de Tay-ninh et eprouvent de grandes difficultes pour se procurer des vivres. Une colonne part de Tay-ninh pour les disperser de nouveau et les empecher de se reformer. La retraite de leurs allies a porte aux derniers partisans de l'ancien regime un coup fatal dont ils ne se relveront jamais. Malgre tous leurs efforts et le secours inespere, sur lequel ils ne peuvent plus compter, les chefs de l'insurrection n'ont pu arriver a un soulevement general, qui etait le but de leurs menees; tout est rentre dans le calme le plus profund, et les populations s'empressent de nous livrer ces esprits turbulents qui ne reculent devant aucun moyen et n'hesitent pas a compromettre les villages ou ils se cachaient. Provoyant l'issue de ce mouvement sterile, le commerce ne s'est point emu, les arrivages de l'interieur ont continue, et aucune perturbation serieuse ne s'est produite sur nos marches.

Les indigenes nous pretent un vigoureux concours pour la repression de la piraterie; nos 1,800 miliciens contribuent largement a la surveillance generale. Bientot sans doute, la pluart des postes detaches pourront etre occupes par ces auxiliaires, qui appartiennent a nos populations agricoles et presentent les meilleures garanties de leur attachement a notre cause.

SIR HARRY PARKES' VISIT TO KAGOSIMA.

(*Japan Times.*)

The *Princess Royal* and the *Sergent* left Nugasaki on the 25th, the *Salamis* with Sir Harry and Lady Parkes following next day. On the afternoon of the 26th we anchored within 8 or 9 miles of Kagosima. At 2 P.M. we steamed up in line and anchored close to the batteries. No sooner had the anchors been let go, than up went the English flag on a staff in the principle battery and a splendid salute was fired of 15 heavy guns. This was at once returned by the *Princess Royal*. After a short time, we in like manner saluted the Japanese national flag, giving it 19 guns, which Prince Satsuma at once returned gun for gun. This thunder of artillery, with visits from the Prince's karoos (chief servants) finished the first day on board. A large party landed late in the afternoon, including Sir Harry and the Admiral, and with a strong guard of the Prince's officials we went for a walk through the town, which is in no way very remarkable or different from other Japanese cities. The only difference which we observed was that, instead of the scowling looks and rude cries of Yedo, in Kagosima we met with nothing but smiles, kindly greetings, and pleasant speech. Some champagne and other refreshments were provided for us midway in our long walk and all returned to the ships at the close of the day rather tired, but well pleased with our first day's reception in the capital of the great southern prince. We then found that His Highness had sent on board during our absence, to say he would be glad to entertain a party of twenty of the English gentlemen during their stay, and that he would pay a visit the next morning to the Minister and Admiral and would conduct them on shore. When one considers the rank of Satsuma, one cannot but consider this a high mark of consideration on his part, which contrasts forcibly with the treatment of the Mikado of the Tycoon, who is indeed a complete contrast, both in mind and body, to the nobler potentate in the South. At about 11 a.m. on the next morning, the Prince's state barge came alongside of us and Satsuma came on board the *Princess Royal*. He was received with yards manned, guard of honour, and the band; shook hands with the Admiral and then came up on the poop, where he watched the salute which was being fired in his honour. In appearance the Prince is one of the most "princely" men I ever saw—tall and well-built and carrying himself with a dignity which I have only seen among the Rohillas of India and the Arabs. He has the cast of features, purely Japanese, which we see in their paintings, with the long slanting eye-line; this trait is so distinct, indeed, as almost to give the effect of a cast in the eyes. Shimadzu Saburo, (who is the father of the Prince, by the way, not his uncle, as generally supposed,) is a shorter man and more thick-set, not so urbane in his bearing and as Sir Harry came up from his boats, another thundering welcome of 15 guns was fired in his honour. There was a slight mistake made here, the white ensign being hoisted instead of the Consular flag, the blue. We then proceeded to the palace and Sir Harry and the Admiral, with Mr. Siebold as interpreter, were ushered into the inner chamber, where Shimadzu Saburo (now by the way, Ocoomi-no-kami) and the Prince made a speech expressive of their hope that bygones would be allowed to be bygones, and that for the future nothing but good-will and friendship might exist between the two powers. During this interview, the rest of our party were being entertained in a sort of a state summer-house or pavilion by the Prince's karoos, and in about half an hour we were summoned into the palace, where we met Satsuma and his guests coming out of the private room and we all sat down together to a tremendous banquet of 45 covers of the most delicate Japanese *cuisine*, native wine, as well as champagne, sherry and beer, being served with the feast. The English party sat on one side of the long table, Shimadzu, the Prince and two karoos on the other side. Komata, one of Satsuma's most confidential retainers, at the top and his guardian at the bottom. And there we sat for five mortal hours eating and drinking, pledging each other and talking and laughing in the most friendly manner possible, a native band playing and singing for about an hour during the repast. At last, as a special favour, Sir Harry Parkes asked that the hill of fare might be cut down, or we should have sat there until dark and we wanted to see the gardens of the palace; so we quickly finished our dessert, and were then taken out into the grounds, of which all I can tell you is that they are so beautiful as to make one wish to spend a year or two there instead of a few minutes. Here we smoked, of course, and were then invited by our hosts to go to the front of the palace, where, on a parade ground about 200 yards by 60, some native troops were being drilled. They were armed with short Enfields and went through their work very well indeed. I recognized their *commander* as being an old pupil of a friend of mine. We watched their manœuvres from highly ornamented tents which had been pitched for us, where wines and fruits were again provided, our hosts seeming always to fear lest we should not have our fill of good things. We were then entertained with some artillery drill and target practice with shot and shell at 500 yards range with 10 lb. field-pieces; the practice was astonishingly good, and after about a dozen rounds from each gun, as the night was closing in, we bade farewell to our kind hosts and returned on board.

The next day we went over the factory, where is the ordinary machinery, and at 4 P.M. sat down to an European dinner given by the five brothers of Satsuma, the youngest of whom is 10 years of age; they are all singularly engaging boys. The most remarkable feature of this entertainment was the presence at one time on the table of three sucking pigs. It was 8 P.M. before we could get away and even then with great difficulty.

3rd Day.—This was given up to showing the Princes—Satsuma and his five brothers, the exercise and firing of the *Princess Royal's* men. Shimadzu excused himself on account of sickness. The vessel was swung round broadside on to the bay and for three or four hours we fired shot and shell, making splendid practice at targets placed at distances ranging from 300 to 1,800 yards; many of the targets were very soon shot away, to the no small astonishment of our Japanese friends both on board and on shore. After the gun practice, we showed them three twenty-four pound rockets and the distance these projectiles flew opened their eyes not a little. After the admiral had entertained his guests, we arranged a landing for the following day of five or six hundred marines and blue jackets, to show the Princes how our men drilled. But it was found that the drill ground was only large enough for 150 marines and a couple of field-pieces with their crews. They fired blank cartridge and went through all sorts of manœuvres until nearly dark, when the *Salamis* steamed up close to the drill ground to take away Sir Harry, who wished to return to Nagasaki. At parting, Shimadzu Saburo, it was remarked, showed considerable emotion, shaking Sir Harry Parkes's hands with great *empressement*, wishing him a pleasant voyage back and expressing the hope of seeing him soon again. Lady Parkes shook hands with the party of princes and then the *Salamis* departed with the English Minister under a salute of 15 guns.

The last day's amusement was certainly not the least. We had a grand hunt, commencing at 3 A.M. when our party, of about 20, with nearly double that number of Japanese, rowed about six miles up the bay, where we landed in a country very like that near Yokohama, but perhaps a little more wooded. The forest was full of deer, boar, and monkies. The game was driven by packs of hounds and beaters and after two drives, our bag showed the respectable load of 7 fine deer and 4 boar. Two of the deer had four points each and were fine noble animals. The karoos of the Prince entertained us this day;—and the next, after saying good bye to all, whom we had, even in so short a space, learnt to look on as kind friends, even the Japanese under another heavy salute to the Admiral's flag, which he returned by saluting the Prince's family ensign. I omit detail of the handsome presents that were given to all and doubtless from other sources you will received fuller particulars of what was to be seen in the town and batteries by the curious, to whom every facility was given to examine whatever they liked. The feeling of regret at parting was, I am sure, reciprocated by our Japanese friends and I conclude this letter as I began it, with expressing my conviction that Sir Harry Parkes did a wise thing in going to Kagosima and I believe he left it with a very different opinion of Satsuma to that which he had before. This prince is decidedly among the most enlightened and liberal-minded Japanese now living, and his intelligence and the good use he has lately been making of his resources will most certainly soon place him (and the sooner the better for all mercantile men) in a distinctly leading position among the nobles of Japan.

H. B. M.'s SUPREME COURT.

Friday, 7th September, 1866.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY.

In re J. H. Wignall.

This was the day appointed for the first meeting of creditors, proof of debts, choice of creditors' assignees, &c.

Mr. Mitchell appeared on behalf of the bankrupt.

Messrs. Hall & Holtz tendered a claim for Tls. 343.61, for goods supplied; and the *North-China Herald* Office for Tls. 32.90, both of which were admitted.

Messrs. Dato & Co. claimed Tls. 505, amount of judgment debt, and $24.50 for costs. Claimants had obtained execution on the judgment previous to the bankruptcy. Evidence was also given of the bankrupt's landlord distraining. The Court decided that this claim should not be admitted until the result of the execution was known. A claim for $87.49, for goods supplied by the same parties, was admitted.

A claim by Messrs. Mackenzie & Co. for $ 212.64 for goods, was admitted.

A claim by Mr. J. Thorne for Taels 310 for coals supplied to steamer *Vulcan*, which had been chartered by bankrupt, was admitted.

Messrs. Bahlman's claim of Tls. 10 for wine, and Mr. H. Müller's claim of $ 88 for jewelry, was also admitted.

See Kee, bankrupt's *compradore*, claimed Tls. 1,619.89 balance of account, and $ 31 wages to 24th August. The Court directed these claims to be examined with bankrupt's accounts.

A Chinese printer named Tung-hing proved for $ 24.50.

Dr. Thin put in a claim for Tls. 99.50 for professional attendance and medicine.

Mr. Mitchell objected to the admission of this claim, on the grounds that the attendance and medicine were for the officers and crew of the str. *Vulcan*, chartered by the bankrupt, and no mention was made in the charter party of "medical attendance," nor was claimant employed by the bankrupt. He contended that the owners or their agents only were liable. To be referred to assignees.

Yang Saa-tche claimed for wharfage, rent of house, godown, &c., Tls. 4,047.89. This claim was deferred until the result of landlord's distress become known.

No more creditors appeared. The Court ruled that as some of the claims were stated in taels and some in dollars, the dollars be converted into currency at the rate prevailing on the day of adjudication (24th August.)

We observed that each creditor, so soon as he had tendered his proof and it had been admitted, immediately left the Court, seemingly ignoring the fact that one of the principal purposes for which the meeting was held was the choice of creditors' assignees. None were therefore chosen, and the winding up of the estate thus devolves upon the official assignee, who did not decline (as we believe he has a right to) to act without the assistance of any one representing the general body of creditors.

The meeting for the bankrupt to pass his last examination and apply for his order of discharge was appointed for Friday, October 5th.

PROGRAMME OF SHANGHAI RACES.

Autumn Meeting, 1866.

Wednesday 31st October, Thursday 1st, Friday 2nd November.

FIRST DAY.

Wednesday, 31st October, 1866.

I.—Maiden Plate.—Value Tls. 100.—For Manila, China, and Japan Ponies. Weight for inches as per scale.—Entrance Tls. 5 each; Manilas 7 lbs. extra.—¼ Mile.

II.—Cathay Cup.—Value 100 Gns.—For all Horses. Arabs, 8 st. 7 lbs.; Stud Bred. 9 st; Colonials, 3 yrs. 9st, 4 yrs. 10st., 5 yrs. 10st. 7 lbs., 6 yrs. 10st. 12 lbs. All English, 3 yrs. 10st. 7 lbs., 4 yrs. 10 st. 7 lbs., 5 yrs. 11st. 6 yrs. 11 st. 5lbs. Winners of a Hongkong or Shanghai Challenge Cup (not an Arab Challenge Cup) 14 lbs extra, or of a race at the last Shanghai Spring Meeting, 7 lbs. extra, not accumulative. Entrance Tls. 10 each.—1½ Miles.

III.—Maiden Stakes.—Value Tls. 100.—For China Ponies that have never run at any Meeting in China. Weight for inches as per scale.—Entrance Tls. 5 each.—¾ Mile.

IV.—Eastern Cup.—Value Tls 150.—For Colonials and Arabs. Horses entered for the Bachelors' Cup excluded. Arabs 8 st. 7 lbs.; Colonials, 3 yrs. 8st. 7 lbs., 4 yrs 10 st., 5 yrs. 10st. 7 lbs.; 6 yrs. 11st. 12 lbs.—Entrance Tls. 10 each.—2 Miles.

V.—Wangpoo Stakes.—Value Tls 150.—For all China and Japan Ponies that have never won in Shanghai. Weight for inches as per scale.—Entrance Tls. 10 each.—2 Miles.

VI.—Flyaway Stakes.—Value Tls 150.—For all Horses. Arabs 9 st.; Stud Bred 9st. 7 lbs.; Colonials 3 yrs 9 st. 7 lbs., 4 yrs. 10 st. 7 lbs., 5 yrs 10 st. 10 lbs, 6 yrs. 11 st.; English, 3 yrs 10 st., 4 yrs. 11 st., 5 yrs. 11st. 5 lbs., 6 yrs. 11st. 11 lbs. Winners of Hongkong or Shanghai Challenge Cup (not Arab Challenge Cup) or of a race this meeting excluded.—Entrance Tls. 10 each.—½ Mile.

VII.—Celestial Cup.—Value Tls. 500.—For all China Ponies. To be won two consecutive Meetings by the same Pony.—Entrance Tls. 10 each: second Pony to receive Tls. 50: last Pony to pay third Pony's entrance.—1½ Mile.

SECOND DAY.

Thursday, 1st November, 1866.

I.—Northern Cup.—Value Tls. 75.—For China and Japan Ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners at this meeting 7 lbs. extra.—Entrance Tls. 5 each—1 mile.

II.—Champagne Cup.—Value Tls. 100.—For all Horses not otherwise entered in any other flat race at this meeting. Catch weights.—Entrance Tls. 10 each.—Once round.

III.—Selling Stakes.—For all China and Japan Ponies. If entered at a value of Tls. 50, to carry 9 st. 7 lbs. For every Tls. 50 additional value declared, 4 lbs. extra. The winner to be sold immediately after the race at auction with all engagements. Any amount realized by such sale over and above the sum at which the Pony has been entered, to go to the Fund.—Entrance Tls 10 each, with Tls. 100 added from the Fund.—1½ miles.

IV.—Bachelors' Cup.—Value 150 Gns.—Presented by the Bachelors of Shanghai. For Colonial and English Horses. To be run for at the Autumn Meetings and to be won two years consecutively; by a horse or horses the bona fide property of the same owner. Weights: Colonial 9 st. 7 lbs.; English 10 st. 7 lbs. Professionals allowed to ride at even weights.—Entrance Tls. 10 each.—2 miles.

V.—Champion's Plate.—Value 200 Gns.—For China Ponies. To be run for at the Autumn Meetings and to be won two years consecutively by a Pony or Ponies the bona fide property of the same owner. Weight for inches as per scale.—Entrance Tls. 20 each.—2 miles.

VI.—Autumn Vase.—Value Tls. 200.—For all Horses.—Arabs 8 st. 7lbs.; Stud Bred 9 st.; Colonial 3 years 9 st. 3 lbs., 4 years 10 st. 4 lbs., 5 years 10 st. 10 lbs., 6 years 11 st. 2 lbs.; English 3 years 10 st., 4 years 11 st. 1 lb., 5 years 11 st. 7 lbs., 6 years 11 st. 12 lbs. Winners of Bachelors' and Cathay Cups excluded.—Entrance Tls. 10 each.—1¼ miles.

VII.—Farmer's Plate.—Value Tls. 75.—Presented by E. Whittall, Esq. For Manila, China and Japan Ponies. Winners of the Maloo Plate excluded. Weigh for inches as per scale.—Entrance Tls. 5 each—¼ mile.

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THIRD DAY.

Friday, 2nd November, 1866.

I.—YANG-KING-PANG HANDICAP.—Value Tls. 100.—For all *China* and *Japan* Ponies previously entered at this meeting To be handicapped by the Stewards after the second day's races.—Entrance Tls. 5 each.—1¼ mile.

II.—LEE CHING CUP HANDICAP.—Value Tls. 300.—For all Horses To be handicapped by the Stewards after the second day's races.—Entrance Tls. 15 each.—3 miles.

III.—CONSOLATION PLATE.—Value Tls. 100.—For all beaten Ponies at this meeting. Weight for inches as per scale.—Entrance Tls. 5 each.—Once round.

IV.—FAREWELL CUP.—Value 100 Gns.—Presented by S. D. Sassoon, Esq. For all *Horses, Arabs* 8 st.; *Stud Bred* 8 st. 4 lbs.; *Colonials* 3 yrs. 8 st. 4 lbs., 4 yrs. 9 st. 8 lbs., 5 yrs. 9 st. 12 lbs., 6 yrs. 10 st. 4 lbs.; *English* 3 yrs. 9 st., 4 yrs. 10 st., 5 yrs. 10 st. 7 lbs., 6 yrs. 11 st.—Entrance Tls. 10 each.—1 mile.

V.—STEEPLE CHASE.—Value Tls. 300.—For all Horses. *Arabs* 10 st.; *Stud Bred* 10 st. 7 lbs.; *Colonials* 11 st. 7 lbs.; *English* 12 st.—Entrance Tls. 10 each.—About 3 miles.

VI.—HELTER SKELTER.—Value Tls. 100. —*China* and *Japan* Ponies. Weight 10 st. 7 lbs.—Entrance Tls. 5 each.—Twice round a Course selected by the Stewards.

THE DUTY ON DUST TEA.

(Hankow Times.)

Our attention has been drawn to a remarkable instance of the arbitrary and sudden style in which the powers that be in these Eastern countries alter an old, or levy a new duty on an important article of trade irrespective of the rights of all concerned. We refer to the duty on tea dust recently raised by the *fiat* of the Superintendent of Customs to the full rate chargeable on tea leaf, as brought to our notice by a correspondent in last week's issue. We gather from his letter that there has been no fixed duty on this description of tea, and that at all the ports it has been shipped at a reduction varying from Tls. 1.25 per picul to 5 per cent. *ad valorem*, and from enquiries we have made this statement seems to be correct. We quite agree with "A Sufferer," when he expresses surprise at any alteration being permitted in duties levied under the foreign inspectorate, surely it was mainly to have a check on the acts of local authorities that this institution was framed; they must have been cognizant of the various rates charged as above stated for years, although it would appear that the fact has never been brought to the knowledge of the authorities at the capital. It is however to new matter; and the peculiar way in which the full duty has been enforced, without any official notification, and without giving any time to merchants to dispose of their bargains, has called forth an energetic remonstrance from our consul to the Pootai on the subject. It must be patent to all that no alteration can be made in the tariff without the sanction of the representatives of foreign nations at Pekin, and that no duty can be altered thus suddenly without serious harm to the interest concerned whether foreign or native. It might be argued with justice that the Tea in question has hitherto been allowed to be shipped in an informal manner, without the levy of the full duty chargeable according to the tariff, and that if an allowance is claimed by some upon this class of tea, others might with equal justice say that a tea costing say Tls. 12 per picul should not be chargeable with the same duty as that costing Tls. 40 per picul, legislation must be for the general good and not to benefit any peculiar class, and we think the duty being fixed at Tls. 2.50 per picul is fair enough to the exporter of that article. Whether he buys a higher or lower cost tea depends entirely upon what prospects there are, in his own opinion, of a favourable result; if he chooses, the higher to pay a comparatively low duty than when he selects the lower. We think the interests of all concerned would be benefitted by having a fixed duty on an article irrespective of its quality, although we believe in this particular instance under consideration, the tea itself is pure dust and not leaf tea in any way, still such must enter England as the full duty as other tea and we can see no reason why it should be treated as a different article when exporting it from China, and have little doubt that the Pekin authorities when appealed to in the matter will come to the same decision. We cannot however leave this subject without condemning the way in which this duty seems to have been enforced, we mean, the sudden change which has been made in the rate charged without any time being given to merchants either to dispose of or ship what had already been purchased under an authorized different scale of duty, and feel sure that merchants would not have had cause to complain if the Inspector General of Customs had been in China. Mainly for the above reason we think our Consul should push the matter with the local authorities, who, there can be no doubt, have it in their power to assent to any proposed alteration in their instructions pending the question being referred to Pekin.

NOTIFICATION.

British Consulate.

Referring to the question of the duty leviable on tea dust, the rate of which the present Chinese Superintendent of Customs reduced unconditionally in May last from Tls. 2.50 to Tls. 1.25 per picul, and which he has now suddenly raised again by order of the Tsungli yamen to Tls. 2.50 per picul, the undersigned hereby gives notice that he has failed in his endeavours to induce the Superintendent to take upon himself, pending further reference to Peking, to adhere to the previous arrangement, or to foreign any modification of it, until he shall have given reasonable notice thereof to all concerned, and that the undersigned has consequently been compelled to submit the case for the opinion of H. M. Envoy extraordinary &c. &c., to whom he has likewise suggested the expediency of procuring the permanent reduction of the duty, by order of the supreme authorities at Peking, to a rate fairly proportioned to the market value of the article.

W. H. MEDHURST.

Hankow, 31st Augt., 1866.

THE JAPANESE SILK TRADE.

(Japan Times.)

The tables which we have prepared, with their notes, speak pretty fairly for themselves, so that it is unnecessary for us to dwell upon the comparison between the two seasons, and we may continue our attention to that which has lately closed. Its salient points are:—the extravagant prices paid, the short export (5,000 bales less than the previous year's) and the large demand for silk worm eggs. The season opened remarkably well. The first masters of new silk came down on the 15th of June 1865, and the weather being favourable, arrivals were brisk and the export correspondingly large for July and August. The reeling, however, being careless and unequal, and most of the silk badly cased, prices ruled at first rather in favour of buyers, the average being from $680 to $700, after the earliest arrivals had been taken at from $700 to $720. News of a rising market at home arriving here by the second mail in July, buyers were encouraged to go on with vigour, until not more than 60 piculs were left upon the market. Business continued brisk throughout August, and the largest monthly export of the year was shipped, chiefly on continental account. Silk continued to come down in sufficient quantities, but at the end of the month, native merchants increased their demands and as this happened to concur with advices from home, that prices had touched their highest point and had begun to recede with a rapid tendency downwards,—buyers left the market and the export fell off from 1,824 bales to 267. At this period occurs the first circumstance worthy of particular note—natives commenced borrowing money on the security of deposits of silk in foreign godowns. This continued more or less for many months, the owners, with the usual Eastern tenacious hold of capital and singular disregard of interest, paying for their advances until they had cost them 60 or 70 per cent of the value of the stuff, and ultimately, the bulk of these deposits being of the lower kinds and the foreign demands only for the higher—a great proportion was altogether withdrawn. From the market, a point not to be lost sight of, when we come to consider the reasons for the short export.

We had no news from home for a month after this, the mail having broken down, and during the rest of September and part of October, business stopped. Another circumstance, well worthy of remark, took place early in October:—the sale by auction, on account of the Japanese government, of 130 bales of Oshu silk. These were placed in the hands of a foreign auctioneering firm and considerable sensation was excited, as this was looked upon as a first experiment of what many thought would soon become an established system. Both auctioneers and purchasers were, however, considerably disgusted on the day of the sale by the appearance of native buyers with instructions from the Japanese government. As a matter of principle, the government had a perfect and incontestable right to place a reserve price on their commodity, but their method of doing it was wrong and savoured so much of the "mock auction," that many foreign merchants retired from the sale room in disgust and only about half of the silk passed into foreign hands, at prices which were thought high—the remainder being bought in at a rate which was looked on as so extravagant as to strengthen the belief that the native buyers were only sent in to run up the price. Before another month had passed, however, the fallacy of this idea was completely exposed, for the Taysaun and coarser sorts were entirely withdrawn from the market, native consumers paying better prices for them than we could afford to do and those who had bought at this auction at the price indicated, found that they had made exceedingly cheap bargains.

The demand from Europe, on the other hand, for our fine and finest silks began to increase about this time, and business was brisk during November and December, the export of the two months being 2,800 bales. Prices rose rapidly, and buyers having news from home of a rate of 35s., anticipated 40s., and completely lost their heads. Natives then told us, and with truth, that the supply of finest silk was nearly exhausted, and were firmer than their own mountains in the matter of price. The fall in value of native coin commenced about this time, but without the least effect upon the Japanese; nor were they in any degree moved when orders arrived from home, as was the case in November, stopping purchases. The result of the firmness they had exhibited showed clearly enough that they were, at present, wise in their generation than we children of the light of civilization. Oshu and Koshu, for which, at the auction in October, Europeans would not go beyond $600, were sold in December, the former for $870, the latter for $800, what Maybush there was fetching $900 to $915. The market remained in much the same state up to the new year's holidays in February, at which period foreigners anticipated that prices must break down, that the silk in foreign godowns would be sold and everything be made pleasant, in consequence of the demand for money usual at this time of the year. But they forgot that the extraordinary fall in the value of boos which had then commenced, very much assisted the native holders and the import trade being then entirely stagnant; a simple cessation of business, with nominal prices, prevailed during the holidays. With what small amounts they required, the Japanese supplied themselves by increased deposits of coarse silks, on which they got advances, holding on to the finer sorts, now daily deteriorating in quality, with unwearying pertinacity. March saw a very dull market, with but little relaxation in prices. In April the struggle between foreigners and natives reached its climax; the demands from home for returns for goods sold long before, but not delivered, became urgent; the rise of prices on their side, began to feel the pressure of the monthly calls for interest on deposited silk, and both sides began to give way, foreigners in imports and natives in silk—the latter having this advantage: that, as the season closed, the quality their produce became daily worse. A large proportion of what silk was then exported was placed against imports in barter. In the beginning of May men began to speculate on the chances of the new crop, and a severe frost which occurred, followed by a long tract of unfavourable weather, is believed to have seriously damaged it. The season closed badly for foreigners; we had just received news of the serious banking crisis in London; we had strong suspicions of a short crop this season, and the price asked and paid for very inferior stuff left no margin whatever on the last received home rates.

The export was deficient, being close upon 5,000 bales, and of this falling off, the causes, in our opinion, were many. It must chiefly be considered that almost the whole of the silk taken by us during the year, was of bank sorts and that a large amount of coarser kinds was retained in the country on account of foreigners declining to pay the prices which it was affirmed could be got for it in Yeddo and the interior. The disturbed state of the country, with a civil war imminent, may have in some measure checked production, and last—certainly not least—must be reckoned the retention for the French government, of a large amount of the staple as guarantee for the due fulfilment to contracts notoriously made for the supply of munitions of war and teachers of drill, &c. &c., This had been so positively assigned by every native merchant who has given an opinion, as the chief reason of the short export, that it is impossible for us to refuse to allow the statement some weight, and it has been so long permitted to pass unchallenged, that no one would now believe any denial of the fact from the French Legation. But it is not our present intention to discuss the unjustifiable interference of the French Minister with that trade of which it is his chief duty to assist the extension. This we leave for a future occasion and only allude to it as a possibly prominent cause of the short export of silk for the season 1865-66.

We treated the subject of silk-worm eggs so fully in our general review of the year 1865, that we need hardly again refer to it at present, further than to remark that the quantities brought down for sale were very large; so large, in fact, as to induce some to think what we do not ourselves credit—that the production of silk was in some measure affected. It only remains for us to notice the opening of the present campaign. We are sorry to remark that the same tendency to reckless buying noticed during the middle of last season and which can result only in disaster, is again developing itself. It is true that the export from Japan is likely to be exceedingly small, while that from China will not be excessive; but the crop in Europe, from all accounts, will be better than last year's; and, certainly, the effect of the war now raging will be a diminished consumption of silk piece-goods. With credit generally shaken by the late monetary panic and no probability whatever of a great rise at home in the value of raw silk, the purchases of the present week can only be regarded as rash in the extreme and we earnestly entreat those for whom we chiefly labour, the merchants of Yokohama, to look carefully at the statistics we lay before them to-day and to consider whether they can with any safety allow prices to rise again to the point touched last season, when silk was laid down in London at 40s. per pound, and found a market of 32s. 6d.

THE TRANSHIPMENT OF SILK AT GALLE.

To the Editor of the
NORTH CHINA HERALD.

DEAR SIR,—A friend of mine who went home by a late P. & O. Boat gives me a few facts regarding the way in which the transhipment of the cargo of the Company's steamers is managed at Galle, which facts I think will have considerable interest for shippers and underwriters.

The steamer from Hongkong arriving at Galle before the Calcutta boat, discharged and stored her cargo. When the Calcutta steamer came in, all the goods were reshipped by means of cargo boats (described as being more like sampans), which came alongside the steamer, but could not discharge owing to the high sea running. At the time it was raining very hard, nevertheless one of the boats laden with silk was not covered, had about a foot of water in her, and the waves were breaking over her. The silk went on shore again, was reshipped some days later, was taken over during a very hard rain, and my friend saw the bales as wet as they could be on board that lighter. Still worse than this, he saw a person belong ng to the steamer empty a bucket of water (slops?) over the steamer's side, right into the cargo boat and over the silk, probably by way of improvement

I do not venture to give an opinion as to the possibility of transhipping cargo in a better manner in a port like Galle, but the Messageries Imperiales has demonstrated the possibility of avoiding say transhipment there, at least of China cargo. Of course neither I nor my body are to make any complaint about the P. & O. with the idea that it will take the slightest heed of such "grumbling." My object is simply to call the public attention to an existing evil and to point out the remedy; viz., shipping per Messageries Imperiales steamers.

Any silk I may hereafter have to ship to Europe, will never go by a P. & O. boat, if I can possibly avoid it. If the public generally would do the same, the P. & O. Co. might soon be forced to give us through steamers from Hongkong to Suez.

I enclose my card and, apologizing for intruding on your space,

I remain, Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
CATO.

Shanghai, 6th September, 1866.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

SHARES AND STOCKS.

Banks.	Shares	Paid up.	Latest Price.	Dividend.
	£	£	£	
Oriental Bank Corporation	25	25	40	10 p.c.
Commercial Bank Corporation				
Union	25	25	9	nil.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	20	20	..	12 p.c.
Agra & Masterman's Bank	50	25	10	10 p.c.
Asiatic Banking Corporation	20	10	7	5 p.c.
Central Bank	25	25	14	..
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	20	20	18	5 p.c.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	25	25	34	10 p.c.
The Bank of Hindustan China and Japan	100	25	2	..
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Company	$125	125	119	8 p.c.

Commercial Cos.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	
Shanghai Dock Co.	500	500	250	5 p.c.
Shanghai Club	400	400	15	Noms.
Shanghai Gas Co.	100	100	30	..
Hongkong Wharf Co.	1,000	1,000	10	..
Shanghai Wharf Co.	1,000	1,000	500	..
Shanghai S. N. Co.	1,000	1,000	600	..
S. Brick & Saw Mill Co.	500	500	Nil.	..
S. Tug & Lighter Co.	850	850	25	..
Shanghai Horse Bazaar	50	50	0.75	..
French Gas Co.	50	50	50	..
China Fire Insurance Co.	5,000	500	1,000	10 p.c.
North-China Insurance Co.	5,000	1,000	..	..

EXCHANGE.

On London.—Bank Rate.
Sight, ...6s. 0¾d. .....⅌ Tl
6 ms. sight, ...6s 0¾d. .....
Credits, 6 mths......6s. 2¼d. .....
Bills with Doct.,
6 mts. .....6s. 3d. .....
On Paris.—Credits, 6 ms. sight
Fcs. 7.82½ per Tl.
Documents, 6 ms. sight
Fcs. 7.92½ per Tl.

On Calcutta. Bank Bills, accptd. 3 d/s. [Rs. 208.
On Bombay. Bank Bills, accptd. 3 d/s. [Rs. 208.
On Hongkong Bank, 3 ds. 26½ p. cent disct.
Private 15 ds. 27 " "

Mex. Dollars—74.3
Carolus—74 7
Gold Bars, 98 touch, Tls. 165.
Bar Silver, Tls. 111.2
Copper Cash 1,350 per Tael.

SHANGHAI LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Friday Evening, Sept. 7th.

		Taels.
SHIRTINGS,—		
Grey, 7 lbs.	per piece	2.60 a 2.70
" 8¼ a 8¾ lbs.	"	3.00 a 3.10
" 9 a 9½ lbs.	"	3.25 a 4.20
White, 56 Reed	"	2.60 a 2.65
" 64 "	"	2.90 a 3.00
" 66 a 72 Reed	"	3.20 a 4.00
T-CLOTHS,—		
6 to 7 lbs.	per piece	2.25 a 2.90
AMERICAN DRILLS,—		
40 yards	"	6.75 a 7.
JEANS,		
30 yards	"	No stock.
SHEETINGS,		
40 yds., cuttles 10 & 11	"	No stock.
lbs. 13½ to 14½	"	No stock.
SPANISH STRIPES,		
According to quality & asst. p. yd.		0.72 a 0.85
LONG ELLS,—		
H H Scarlet	per piece	8.20 a 8.30
Assorted	"	7.50 a 7.75
Other marks Scarlet	"	8.00 a 8.20
Assorted	"	7.50 a 7.75
CAMLETS,—S	"	15 75 a 16.00
S S	"	15.30 a 15.50
S S S	"	13 50 a 14.00
LEAD,	per piece	4.20 a 4.70
IRON,—		
Bar	per picul	2.10 a 2.20
Nail Rod	"	2.30 a 2.37
Hoop	"	2.50 a 2.55
STEEL,—Swedish	per sub	3.75 a 4.20
TIN,—Malacca	per picul	21.50
Inferior	"	19 a 20
TIN PLATES,	per box	4.25 a 4.50
COALS,—		
Cardiff from ship p. ton		11.00 Nomi.
North Wales, "	"	10. a 10.50 "
English, ... "	"	9. a 10. "
Anthracite, ... "	"	10.50
Sydney, ... "	"	7.75
Japan, ... "	"	6.00
Formosa, ... "	"	5.00
SUGAR,—		
Canton, No. 1, White, new, per pcl.		4.70 a 7.70
Brown, "	"	4.00 a 4.30
Swatow, White	"	
Brown	"	
Amoy; White	"	
Brown	"	3.20 a 3 30
RICE,—Bengal, White	"	1.90 a 2.10
Siam, Cargo, com.	"	1.45 a 1.65
White	"	1.75 a 2.05

OPIUM—*Malwa, New*....Tls. 640 a 650
Old, ...
Patna, New....Tls. 465 a 470
Old, ...
Benares, ...

MISCELLANEOUS.

NISSEN & PARKER,
ENGRAVERS, 43, MARK LANE, LONDON,

Bank Notes, Cheques, Drartfs,
CERTIFICATES, BONDS, SHARE PLATES.
Bankers and Merchants Account Books,
ALL USUAL PATTERNS SUPPLIED FOR
Joint-Stock Banks and Public Companies.
GENERAL EXPORTERS
To the East and West Indies, China, and South America, of
Saddlery, Fire Arms, Clothing, Plated Ware, Musical Instruments, &c, &c.,
For Sale or Consumption.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &C.,
(FREE FROM ADULTERAITON,)
MANUFACTURED BY
CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
Purveyors to the Queen,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S
Renowned first-class Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.
Purchasers should see they are supplied with C. & B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.
To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar boiled in Oak Vats, by means of PLATINUM STEAM COILS; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at
HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.
C. & B. are AGENTS for LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are Manufacturers of every description of Oilmen's Stores of the highest quality.
705 2lap April 21st, 1866.

HALL & HOLTZ,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPER AND BAKERS,
BREAD AND BISCUITS.
SHANGHAE.

THOMAS HUME,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,
REAL ESTATE
AND
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT,
YOKOHAMA.
tf 713 May 10th, 1866.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOYCE'S AMMUNITION.
ESTABLISHED 1820.
THE following articles of the best quality, for Sporting and Military purposes, may be had of all Gunmakers and dealers in Gunpowder.
Treble Waterproof Central Fire Percussion Caps.
Chemically-prepared Cloth Felt and Paper Waddings, Cartridge Cases for Breech-loading Guns, and Wire Cartridges for Killing Game at long distances.
FREDERICK JOYCE & CO.,
Patentees and Manufacturers,
57, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C., Contractors to Her Majesty's War Department. Wholesale only.
o-s-f 440 11an 11th August, 1866.

BENZINE COLLAS.
THIS preparation is of the greatest use in dissolving out all greasy stains from Silk, Cloths, and Wearing Apparel of every description, as also from Furniture, Carpets, &c. However delicate the fabric, this liquid will not damage it; and being perfectly neutral, it may be used for removing Grease Stains from Valuable Papers and Drawings. For cleaning Gloves it stands unrivalled. Price 1s. 6d.
Agents, J. Sanger & Son; 150, Oxford Street, London, Watson, Cleave & Co, Shanghai and all Chemists and Druggists. Observe the name, "COLLAS," all others are counterfeits.
o-a-f 171e-1867 696 Feb., 17th 1866.

COLTS' REVOLVERS,
As supplied to and adopted by the English, American, Russian, Prussian, and many other Governments, are recognised to be the most durable and efficient Revolvers existing for House Protection, Travellers and Officers. Colt's celebrated Revolving
RIFLES, SHOT-GUNS
AND
PISTOL-CARBINES
(Pistol with attachable stock.) Exhibition Prize Medal awarded, 1862. Beware of Counterfeits. Every arm is London-proved, and bears the Company's trade marks.
HOLSTERS, BELTS, POUCHES, AMMUNITION,
Address—
COLT'S FIRE-ARMS COMPANY,
14, PALL MALL, LONDON.
Also to be had through any India or Colonial Agency.
18ma-67 o-a-f 698 March 18th, 1866.

FIELD GLASSES.—BURROW'S
BINOCULAR FIELD and SEA GLASSES
Finest Quality. Specially Mounted to stand Climate.
£3. 13s. 6d., £6. 6s., and £8. 8s. Power in proportion to price.
ALUMINIUM GLASSES,
EXTREMELY LIGHT.
£10. 10s., £14. 14s., £16. 16s., and £18. 18s.
The Large Glass at £18. 18s. (6 by 5 inches) is one of the most POWERFUL yet made.
W. & J. BURROW, MALVERN, ENGLAND.
Telescopes, Opera Glasses, Aneroid Barometers, &c.
CAUTION.—BURROW'S Glasses bear their Name and Address.

To order through Messrs. SMITH, ELDER & Co., or Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co.
140c-66 o-a-f 652 Oct. 14th, 186

報新海上

THE CHINESE SHIPPING LIST and ADVERTISER is issued regularly on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and is published at the annexed rate of half a dollar per month.—Terms of Advertisements.—2 Tls. per character.

As the translation and setting in type of advertisements intended for it is necessarily a tedious process, it is impossible to insert in the next day's issue any which reach the office later than 4 p.m. on the days preceding publication.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING.
CARDS Printed from ENGRAVED COPPER PLATES at the *North-China Herald* Office.
Shanghai May, 1863.

At the North-China Herald Office.
Bills of Lading per ship.
Charter Parties.
Powers of Attorney, and Wills.
Protests, English and American.
Comprador Check Books.
Shipping Orders, in Book.
Bills of Exchange, in Book.
Blank Forms of Custom-house Permits for Shipping and Lading Goods.
Shipping Article.
Bill of Sale.
Declaration of Ownership
Ship's Wages List.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.—To Subscribers. Ten Lines and under, *One Tael*—each additional line, *One mace*. One half of these charges for repetitions. Contracts may be made for 3 months, or longer, *payable in advance*.
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ORDERS.—From other ports, for Subscription and Advertisements, must be accompanied by a reference for payment in Shanghai, or they cannot be attended to, in consequence of distant places.
PRICE OF THE *NORTH-CHINA HERALD*.—Per Annum, *Fifteen Taels*;—Six Months, *Eight Taels*;—Three Months, *Four Taels*;—*all payable in advance*. SINGLE NUMBERS.—To Subscribers, 2 *mace* 5 *cand*.—To Non-Subscribers, *Five mace*. Subscriptions will be considered as renewed, unless notice to the contrary be given before the expiry of the current term.

[*Edited by* R. S. GUNDRY, *Printed and Published every Saturday at the North-China Herald Office, Shanghai.*]

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SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

NORTH-CHINA HERALD, SEPTEMBER 8, 1866.

SHANGHAI TEA, SILK AND OPIUM RETURNS FOR SEASON COMMENCING JUNE 1ST, 1866.

From Imperial Maritime Customs.

TEA.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Ship	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Souchong.	Brick.	Flowery Pekoe.	Dust.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Sorts.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gun Powder.	Total Green.
Total as per last Kt. of Snowdon	Report, ...	.....	116,679.12	...	...	...	2404.89	119,084.01	2355.45	550.51	4713.59	697.55	28.51	408.07	1893.27	4573.52	15,220.47
M'quis of Argyle	28 August,	London,	5457.51	...	...	...	262.35	5719.86	...	...	236.50	...	..	24 16	165.24	251.37	677.37
Antipodes	3 Sept.	Do.	4388.81	...	...	...	252.85	4641.66	...	...	137.77	...	...	17.88	36.51	55.80	247.96
	5 do	Do.	3196.05	...	316.16	...	196.37	3708.58	...	...	517.20	49.36	...	37.25	308.20	564.54	1476.55
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			129,721.49	...	316.16	...	3116.46	133,154.11	2355.45	550.51	5605.06	746.91	28.51	487.36	2403.22	5445.33	17,622.35

COAST PORTS.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Souchong.	Oolong.	Flowery Pekoe.	Dust.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Sorts.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gun Powder.	Total Green.
Total as per last	Report.....	.....	453.44	...	...	...	...	453.44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Singapore.....	Aug. 28	Yokohama.....	29.55	...	...	...	...	29.55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			482.99	...	...	...	...	482.99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

SILK.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Ship	Cleared	Destination	Raw		Thrown		Total.		Japan Re-exports		Japan Transhipment		Coarse.		Refuse.		Cocoons.	
			Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bls.	Pls.	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs.
Total as per last	Report	.....	8744	6936.41	...	...	8744	6936.41	694	...	123	...	7	7.10	229	184.04	2181	...
Antipodes.....	Sept. 5		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....		144	292.18	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....		...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....		...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....		...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....		...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....		373	478.22	...	...

COAST PORTS.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination	Raw		Thrown		Total		Japan. Re-exports		Transhipment		Coarse		Refuse		Cocoons	
			Bales.	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bls	Pls.	Bales	Piculs	Bls.	Piculs
Singapore.....	Aug. 29	Hongkong..	10	8.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Conchita	„ 29	Manila	20	16.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rona.....	Sept. 7	Canton.....	...	...	11	9.57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			30	24.00	11	9.57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		

OPIUM.

OPIUM RETURN FOR WEEK ENDING 1ST SEPTEMBER, 1866.

IMPORTED.

	Malwa. Chests.	Malwa. Weight.	Patna. Chests.	Patna. Weight.	Benares. Chests.	Benares. Weight.	Persian. Chests.	Persian. Weight.
Imported and stored on board Receiving Vessels,...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Imported and transhipped for re-exportation without being stored on board Receiving Vessels or landed	5	5.00	...	...	...	...	...	...
Imported direct to the shore, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	5	5.00	...	...	...	...	...	...

	Malwa. Chests.	Malwa. Weight.	Patna. Chests.	Patna. Weight.	Benares. Chests.	Benares. Weight.	Persian. Chests.	Persian. Weight.
Landed from Receiving Vessels and intended chiefly for Local consumption	10	10.00	122	146.40	15	18.00	...	...

RE-EXPORTED.

Description.	Chinkiang. Chests.	Chinkiang. Weight.	Kiukiang. Chests.	Kiukiang. Weight.	Hankow. Chests.	Hankow. Weight.	Chefoo. Chests.	Chefoo. Weight	Tientsin. Chests.	Tientsin. Weight.	Newchwang. Chests.	Newchwang. Weight.	Ningpo. Chests.	Ningpo. Weight.	Foochow. Chests.	Foochow. Weight.	Hongkong. Chests.	Hongkong. Weight.	Takao. Chests.	Takao. Weight.	Total. Chests.	Total. Weight.
Malwa	9	9.00	70	70.00	53	53.00	116½	116.50	131	131.00	nil.	...	52	52.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	431½	431.50
Patna	...	...	...	...	1	1.20	5	6.00	5	6.00	...	...	10	12.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	25.20
Benares	...	...	...	...	10	12.00	16	19.20	16	19.20	...	...	10	12.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	43.20
Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10.00
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ..	9	9.00	70	70.00	64	64.20	131½	134.50	152	156.20	...	...	72	76.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	498½	509.90

COTTON.

Ship.	Cleared	Great Britain. Export	Great Britain. Re-export	Great Britain. Transhipped	Hongkong. Export	Hongkong. Re-export	Hongkong. Transhipped	Coast Ports. Export	Coast Ports. Re-export	Coast Ports. Transhipped	Japan. Export	Japan. Re-export	Japan. Transhipped	America. Export	America. Re-export	America. Transhipped	Total Piculs.
Total as per last Report		...	...	...	...	303.34	342.00	2242.67	591.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6179.01
Japan	Aug. 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.80
Renown.....	„ 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.50	913.60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	955.10
Dumbarton	„ 14	...	...	...	...	553.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	553.00
Neptune.....	„ 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	128.80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	128.80
Manila II.	„ 18	...	...	...	...	...	...	563.80	578.70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,142.00
China	„ 18	...	...	...	...	...	...	302.00	619.50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	921.50
Rona	„ 18	...	...	...	...	...	...	78.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78.00
Nawonada.....	„ 27	...	...	...	...	451.50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	451.50
Trelolgan.....	„ 29	1982.60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,982.60
		1982.60	...	...	...	1307.84	342.00	3343.07	2732.80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,408.31

FOOCHOW TEA RETURN.

EXPORT OF TEA FROM FOOCHOW TO FOREIGN PORTS, SEASON 1866-1867. *(Continued.)*

Vessel's Name.	Destination.	Date of clearance.	Congou.	Souchong.	Oolong.	Flowery Pekoe.	S. O. Pekoe.	S. Capr.	Mixed.	Total Black.	Green.
Total as per last report.....	.....	.....	217,033.61	6,184 26	6,581.22	800.86	7,740.96	591.45	56.25	239,008.61	964.55
Ellen Rodger, ...	London	August 23rd	3,103.00	756.38	142.85	91.04	669.28	49.44	.....	4,811,99	326.05
Veronica, ...	Liverpool	Do. 25th	2,734.64	42.07	.....	.....	223.98	18.71	.....	3,020.00	.....
Nasmi, ...	London	Do. 28th	4,203.45	1,210.78	158.74	105.22	821.11	97.50	14.92	6,611.72	.....
Total,.....	.....	.....	227,094.70	8,194.09	6,882.81	997.12	9,455.33	757.10	71.17	253,452.32	1,291.20

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIP'S NAME.	FLAG & RIG.	TONS	CAPTAIN.	FROM	SAILED	CARGO.	CONSIGNEES.
Sept. 1	Tae-chang	Fr sch	102	Castro	Tientsin	Augt. 21	Ballast	Chartron & Monnier
... 1	Aviso	Port str	160	Pritchard	Nagasaki	... 30	Firewood	T. Kroes and Co
... 1	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	... 31	do	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 1	Varuna	Am str	867	Whiting	Nagasaki	... 30	do	Russell and Co
... 1	Nepaul	Br str	541	Hector	Yokohama	... 28	do	P. & O. Co
... 2	Labourdonnais	Fr str	949	Pellisot	Hongkong	... 28	Mails, &c.	Messageries Imperiales
... 2	Emperor	Br str	106	James	Hakodadi	... 26	Ballast	Jardine, Matheson and Co
... 2	Anne Porter	Br bg	238	Roch	Nagasaki	... 20	General	Clausen, Droege and Co
... 2	Fire Queen	Am str	1133	Gray	Hankow	... 31	do	Russell and Co
... 3	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	Sept. 2	do	Russell and Co
... 3	Rona	Br str	784	Morrison	Hongkong	Augt. 29	do	Jardine, Matheson and Co
... 4	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	Sept. 3	do	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 4	Corea	Br str	648	Russell	Tientsin	Augt. 30	do	Jardine, Matheson and Co
... 4	Shoocy-leen	Br str	492	Young	Hongkong	... 29	do	Smith, Kennedy and Co
... 4	Confucius	Chi str	265	McCaslin	Nanking	Sept. 2		Chinese Government
... 4	China	Ham str	618	Moller	Hongkong	Augt. 30	do	Siemssen and Co
... 4	Velocidade	Br baq	268	Wyslll	Newcastle, N.S.W.	July 16	Coals	Russell and Co
... 5	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	Sept. 4	General	Russell and Co
... 5	Suwo Nada	Am str	1602	Jayne	Hongkong	... 1	do	Augustine Heard and Co
... 6	Warntah	Br str	266	Oliver	Fuchau	... 1	do	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 5	Kiang-loong	Am str	945	West	Hankow	... 3	do	Augustine Heard and Co
... 6	China	Ham sch	200	Jessen	Sydney	June 28	Coals	Frazar and Co
... 6	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	Sept. 5	General	David Sassoons, Sons and Co
... 6	Taewan	Br baq	566	Moore	Sydney	June 26	Coals	Frazar and Co
... 6	Shanse	Am str	561	Frand	Hankow	Sept. 5	General	Russell and Co
... 6	Helen Nicholson	Br ship			Hankow	... 2	Teas	Master
... 6	Japan	Prus baq	260	Paunbeek	Keelung	Augt. 31	General	Siemssen and Co
... 6	Fanny	Br baq	467	Waters	Nagasaki	Sept. 3	Coals	Dent and Co
... 6	America	Am ship	1185	Morse	New York	April 12	General	Frazar and Co
... 6	Golden Spur	Br ship	657	Tachun	Sydney	June 28	Coals	Frazar and Co
... 7	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	Sept. 6	General	Russell and Co
... 7	Shakespeare	Br sihp	486	Dalgleish	Sydney	July 15	Bulli Coals	Frazar and Co
... 7	John Norman	Br sihp	513	Edwards	Yokohama	Augt. 18	Ballast	Gilman and Co
... 7	Pelorus	H. M. cor.	.....	Haswell	Yokohama	... 22		
... 7	To Tu	Br sch	342	Wilson	Sydney	June 1	Coals	Trautmann and Co

DEPARTURES.
FROM THE ANCHORAGE.

DATE.	SHIP'S NAME.	FLAG & RIG.	TONS	CAPTAIN.	DESTINATION.	CARGO.	DISPATCHED BY.
Sept. 1	Szechuen	Am str	605	Bisbee	Tientsin v. Chefoo	do	Russell and Co
... 1	Hollandia	Dut sh	428	Ringer	Batavia	Ballast	Frazar and Co
... 1	Marquis of Argyle	Br sh	515	Hay	London	Tea, etc.	Smith, Kennedy and Co
... 1	Pantaloon	Dut baq	348	Von Girt	Chefoo	Ballast	Siemssen and Co
... 2	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	Re-exports	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 2	Plymouth Rock	Am str	2397	Simmons	Hankow & Ports		Russell and Co
... 2	Glengyle	Br str	1260	Hooper	Hankow & Ports		Jardine, Matheson and Co
... 2	Nanzing	Br str	419	Tulloh	Chefoo & Tientsin	Tea, etc.	Trautmann and Co
... 2	Dupleix	Fr str	871	Noel	Yokohama	Sundries & Re-exports	Messageries Imperiales
... 2	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 4	Emily W. Seyburn	Am sch	333	Armstrong	Nagasaki	Re-exports	T. Kroes and Co
... 4	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 5	Ganges	Br str	572	Bernard	Hongkong	Tea, &c.	P. & O. Co.
... 5	Antipodes	Br baq	592	Woodruff	London	do	Shaw, Brothers and Co
... 5	Christian Rankin	Br baq	340	Higgins	Nagasaki	Ballast	Wm. Remé and Co
... 5	Nizam	Fr baq	460	Arcze	Hongkong	Stores	Master
... 6	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 6	Aviso	Port str	230	Pritchard	Nagasaki	Sundries & Re-exports	T. Kroes and Co
... 6	Fire Queen	Am str	1123	Gray	Hankow & Ports		Russell and Co
... 6	Rona	Br str	784	Morrison	Hongkong & Canton	Silk, etc.	Jardine, Matheson and Co
... 6	Varuna	Am str	867	Whiting	Hongkong	Re-exports	Russell and Co
... 6	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	do	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 7	Wild Deer	Br sh	1014	Cobb	London	Tea, &c.	Jardine, Matheson and Co
... 7	Canton	Prus baq	302	Asmussen	Newchwang	Opium, etc.	Bourjau, Hübener and Co
... 7	Den Behandige	Dan sch	157	Jensen	Fuchau	Re-exports.	Wm. Pustau and Co
... 7	Tae-chang	Fr sch	102	Castro	Tientsin		Chartron & Monnier
... 7	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

No.&Sec.	SHIP'S NAME	COMMANDER	FLAG & RIG	TONNAGE	DATE OF ARRIVAL	WHERE FROM	CONSIGNEES OR AGENTS	DESTINATION	REMARKS
tonkadoo	Anna		Am str	70	Apr 12	Chinkiang	H. Fogg and Co.		Laid up
1 c	China	Schroon	Br str	23			Trautmann and Co.		Laid up
7 s	Columbia	Stewart	Br str	600	Sept 2	Trial Trip	Glover and Co		
3 p	Confucius	McCaslin	Chi str	265	Sept 4	Nanking	Chinese Government		
3 p	Corea	Russell	Br str	648	Sept 4	Tientsin	Jardine, Matheson and Co	Chefoo & Tientsin	To-day
7 p	Emperor	James	Br str	106	Sept 2	Hakodadi	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
5 p	Esperança	Withers	Port str	241	May 15	Nagasaki	A. A. Wheelay		Laid up
4 s	Faust		— str	30					Laid up
D D	Fusi-Yama	Hardie	Br str	1200	Aug 18	Hankow	Dent and Co		
4 s	Grete	Godow	Prus str	30	Jan 13		Wm. Pustau and Co.		Laid up
4 s	Henchow	Comstock	Am str	30		Sedong	T. J. Falls		
6 p	Hongkong	Hallette	Am str	209	July 29	Saddles	Jenkins and Co		
5 s	Kiang-loong	West	Am str	945	Sept 5	Hankow	Augustine Heard and Co	Hankow & Ports	9th instant
M I M	Labourdonnais	Pellisot	Fr str	949	Sept 2	Hongkong	Messageries Imperiales		
6 p	Louisa		Chi str		July 12	Ningpo	David Sassoon, Sons & Co		
7 p	Maria	Newman	Br str	160	Aug 22	Ningpo	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
P & O M	Nepaul	Hector	Br str	541	Sept 1	Yokohama	P. & O. Co.	Yokohama	11th instant
5 p	Pluto	Pike	Chi str	170	Aug 23	Cruise	Chinese Government		
6 p	Prince Kung	Brown	Br str	135	Aug 26	Fuchau	Primrose and Co	Fuchau	To-day
7 p	Qui-Quata	Chingjay	Chi str	300	July 12	Wusung	Chinese Government		
S S N J	Shanse	Frand	Am str	561	Sept 6	Hankow	Russell and Co	Hankow & Ports	9th instant
1 s	Shanyuan		Br st	30			Trautmann and Co.		Laid up
3 p	Shoocy-leen	Young	Br str	492	Sept 4	Hongkong	Smith, Kennedy and Co	Chefoo & Tientsin	Immediately
1 s	Tsatlee	Tubbs	Am str	60	Feb 19	Soochow	Russell and Co		Laid up
7 p	Warntah	Oliver	Br str	266	Sept 5	Fuchau	David Sassoon, Sons & Co	Penang	10th instant
5 p	Wan-Loong-Fei	Merrills	Br str	45	Sept 10	Launched			Laid up
7 p	Whampoa		Br str	116	Dec 25	Ningpo	David Sassoon, Sons & Co		Laid up
6 p	Williamette	McLeod	Chi str	170	Aug 5	Lanshan	Chinese Government		

28 STEAMERS

TUG BOATS PLYING FOR HIRE.

No.&Sec	NAME.	COMMANDER.	FLAG.	TONNAGE.	AGENTS.
	Bunker Hill,	Ray	American steamer	63	Somerville, Primrose & Co.
	Fei Yuen,	Erickson,	British steamer	50	Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company
	Fokelin,	Kofod,	British steamer	70	Captain Patridge
	Hercules	Parkes,	Chinese steamer		
	Martin White,	D. Lynch,	American steamer	100	H. Fogg & Co.
	Orphan	Wendall	American steamer	160	Master
	Sampson,	Ryder,	British steamer	81	Hunt & Co.
	Titan	Guillet	British steamer	90	Smith, Kennedy and Co

RECEIVING SHIPS AND HULKS.

No.&Sec	NAME.	COMMANDER.	FLAG.	TONNAGE.	AGENTS.
	Receiving Ships.				
3 s	Ariel,	Deslandes	British ship	596	P. F. Cama and Co
4 s	Berwick Walls,	Patridge	British ship	685	Jardine, Matheson and Co
4 s	Emily Jane	Roundy	American ship	400	Augustine Heard and Co
4 s	Water Witch	Lewis	British barque	297	Captain Lewis, on board
3 s	Wellington,	Bennett,	British barque	413	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
	Hulks.				
7 p	Bethel,	Rev. Kauffman	American barque	286	Church Trustees
3 s	Frederick VII	Watson	British barque	350	Imperial Customs
O U L	Koen-ta	Holmes	American barque	341	Powder Magazine Chinese Government
O D	Kingsan,	Brown,	American ship	570	Captain Patridge
1 s	Lady McNaughten,	Green,	American barque	490	Messageries Imperiales
8 p	Melbourne,	Friday,	British ship	594	Shaw, Brothers & Co.
O U L	Ngapuhi,	Gardner	British barque	545	Harbor Master
5 p	Nimrod,	Howard,	British barque	293	H. I. M.'s Customs

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